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Nursery Catalogue

SPRING
1907

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SEED INTRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.
FEB - 2 1907
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Answered

Lewis Roesch,

Fredonia, N. Y.

The Pan-American Strawberry

This Pan-American plant was set in the field in May, and taken up and photographed on the 26th day of the following September.

Bears Surely and Abundantly all through August, September and October.

This variety and the "Autumn" are the only reliable fall bearers.

Set the plants in spring and gather the crop in late summer and fall of the same season.

The Pan-American is a chance seedling found growing among plants of the Bismarck. It is a hermaphrodite or perfect flowering variety.

It is hardy and a strong, healthy grower, but does not produce many runners, for which reason it will be a long time before it becomes common. It is, however, a remarkable stooler, and on this account and its great vigor it is able to bear so much in so short a time.

The fruit is large as Clyde or better, smooth, and colors up evenly all over. No green tips.

In quality and flavor it is very good indeed.

As to its productiveness we certify that from 125 plants of which 44 were planted Oct. 1, and balance April 16, and blossoms kept off until July 1, were picked during August 340 ounces, September 691 ounces, October 406 ounces, November 31 ounces, total 1,468 ounces, or over 91 lbs. of fine luscious berries. Is there anything to beat that?

In the spring following fruitage divide these old plants and replant all that have new roots on them together with what runners they may have produced.

Replant every spring and pick the fruit in the fall. Although they bear in spring also like others still owing to the higher value of fall berries it pays better to concentrate their energy on the fall crop. This is done by cutting off all the blossoms that appear in the spring.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

September 16th, 1902.

On my official inspection of the strawberry plantation (Pan-American) I find this day at least 5,000 plants with both green and ripe fruit, and I consider it a valuable acquisition. The plant is a strong grower, exceptionally free from rust, a prolific bearer and quality of fruit fine. J. J. BARDEN,
Nursery and Orchard Inspector for the New York State Department of Agriculture.

AWARD OF SILVER MEDAL

At Pan-American Exposition for continuous display of a new seedling strawberry, named Pan-American, from July 18th to Nov. 2d

EQUAL IN EVERY RESPECT TO ANY STRAWBERRY

Buffalo, N. Y., March 22d, 1904.

Dear Sir—We take pleasure in stating that the strawberries you furnished us twice a week, from August 22d to October 30th, 1903, were equal in every respect to any strawberries we have ever served at the Broezel (hotel). Our guests were also delighted in having fresh strawberries served to them so late in the fall.

Trusting you will be able to supply us again this year, we remain,

Yours very truly, JOHN E. BOLDT.
Per E. Bert Henshaw, Mgr.

THE HON. H. E. VAN DEMAN, EX-U. S. POMOLOGIST,

Writes in the *Rural New Yorker* of August 22d, 1903, in reply to an inquiry whether the Pan-American is a humbug or a success, as follows:

"Yes, I have the Pan-American Strawberry growing in my city lot here in Washington. The plants were set last April and have grown well, but have made very few young plants. Indeed, this is one of the peculiarities. It is simply a sport from the Bismarck strawberry by bud variation that originated in New York. Young as the plants were last spring they began to bloom soon after being set, and I pinched off every one. After the regular blooming period was past the plants showed no signs of blooming again until about the first of July, when they began to throw up fruit stems. These were allowed to develop, and yesterday I gathered the first berries. They were of good size and well colored and flavored. From present indications there will be fruit from this time until frost. The Pan-American is a true fall-bearing strawberry, and there is no humbug about it. For the Southern States, where the frost would not kill the blossoms and prevent fruiting in November and later, I believe it would be a very profitable variety, because berries could be depended upon for the fancy market in early Winter, when they would bring a good price. There is no reason why it would not be suitable for any place where strawberries in the Fall were desired. In California and the Pacific coast generally, it would be the very thing. The plants bear very heavily. Pinching off the early bloom buds is very important, that the plants may be able to prepare for a good crop in the Fall and early Winter." H. E. V. D.

(Continued on Fourth Cover Page.)

THE BABY RAMBLER ROSE

Or Everblooming Dwarf Crimson Rambler, is a wonderful new acquisition, because

1st. It invariably blooms the first season planted.

2nd. It blooms every day from the rose season in June until severe frost in November. No other rose does that.

3rd. Its great trusses of intensely crimson flowers are just like those of the Crimson Rambler, and therefore named after it.

4th. It is very dwarf, and although vigorous and healthy, it devotes its energies to the production of flowers rather than the growing of long, thorny brambles.

5th. It is as hardy as the Crimson Rambler, having withstood the severe winters of 1903-04 without protection.

6th. It is very healthy and robust. Has dark green shiny foliage, and is as free from disease and insect enemies as the famous Crimson Rambler.

The Baby Rambler is a cross between the Crimson Rambler and Glorie des Polyanthus Roses. It came to us from France under the name of "Madam Norbert Levavasseur." But that is too long and formidable a name. A popular rose must have a popular name, hence it was rechristened "Baby Rambler."

The Baby Rambler is Invaluable

1st. As a specimen plant in lawn or garden.
2d. For clumps in corners.
3d. As edging in driveways.
4th. Where low hedging of roses is wanted.
5th. In the house for pot culture.
6th. For forcing bloom in green-houses at Christmas, Easter, etc.
7th. Everywhere—parks, cemeteries, etc.

On account of the usefulness of the Baby Rambler in so many places, its rich color, immense productiveness, continuous blooming, hardiness, health, etc., we know there will be an enormous demand for it for many years to come. We have, therefore, made adequate arrangements for its production in immense numbers. Last season the demand was so large that we were obliged to use some pretty small plants to fill some of the orders. This season we have an ample stock of good strong plants.

PRICE—35c. each, $3.00 per 10 postpaid.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Conditions of Success—Fruit culture depends for success on the same conditions as ordinary farming. These are mainly liberal fertilizing, a careful preparation of ground, proper care and culture at the right time, and a judicious selection of varieties suited to the soil, climate, purpose and market. First of importance for fruit growing is a dry soil. Ground too wet for winter wheat should be under drained, unless plowing it up into narrow lands with deep dead-furrows between be sufficient.

Grape Vines reduced to 1-16 natural length and caliber. 1 represents a 2-year No. 1; 2 a 1-year No. 1, and 3 a 1-year No. 2 vine.

Photo-engraving of our Standard Pear Trees reduced to 1-27th natural length and caliber.

1 represents a 6 to 8 foot tree, 1 to 1-4 inch caliber. 2 represents a 5 to 7 foot tree, 3-4 to 1 inch caliber. 3 represents a 4 to 5 foot tree, 5-8 to 3-4 inch caliber.

What to Plant—Plant mainly of varieties that are generally successful and such as do best in your own neighborhood, but do not confine yourself to them alone. Try other well recommended kinds and new varieties. Be enterprising. If you are the first in a community who learns of the merits of a new kind, you may get more satisfaction and money out of a small lot of them than you would out of a large lot of common kinds. Select, principally, varieties of robust constitution that are hardy, healthy, good growers and bearers, for of what avail is high quality, beauty and size, if they bear little or not at all on account of feeble growth and health?

When to Plant—The best time to plant everything excepting Strawberries, Black Raspberries and perhaps Peaches is fall, say from October 15th until the ground freezes up. The next best time is as early in the spring as the ground is dry enough to work. In case the ground to be planted is exposed to severe winds or else is so damp as to heave in winter, all stock had better be planted in spring. This, however, does not apply to the South, where the winters are mild, everything may be planted in the fall. Still, if it is spring, do not put the planting off until fall, as you would thus lose a season's growth.

Preparation of Ground—Pulverize the soil thoroughly at least twelve inches deep. Plow sod ground early enough to become thoroughly rotten before planting. But if not practical to do so, then plow into lands the width of rows and plant into the dead furrows. Harrow ground thoroughly to make surface soil mellow, with which to cover the roots. Excellent results are often obtained in this way. If coarse manure is applied it should be plowed in. But well rotted manure is much better and should only be harrowed in so as to remain near the surface. Of commercial fertilizers unleached hard wood ashes are best, especially on leachy soil. Next best is bone dust.

Planting Trees—Stake the ground out into straight rows both ways, driving a stake two feet long where the trees are to stand. Dig the holes wide and deep enough to hold the roots without crowding or bending, and keep driving the stake down so it will stand where first put, when the hole is dug. Cut smoothly all broken or bruised roots back to sound wood. Prune each shoot, forming the top, back to one bud. During the summer rub off all buds that start along the body except five or six that may be wanted for a top. Plant same depth as the tree stood in the nursery, or a trifle deeper, always on the same side of the stake and in the same manner as recommended for grape vines. The distance trees are planted apart should be regulated by the quality of soil, thrift of variety, etc. A strong growing variety on rich soil under thorough cultivation, will grow larger and needs proportionately more room then a poor grower on poor soil. Peach trees may be planted between apple trees each way to good advantage, requiring three times as many peach trees as apple. By the time the apple trees need the room the peaches will be past their prime and may be removed. Dwarf pears may be planted among Standards in the same way, or the space may be filled up with small fruits as strawberries, currants, and especially gooseberries, to which a partial shade seems beneficial.

Waste Places—On many farms there are places that are too stony or steep for cultivation, but are otherwise fertile, in fact virgin soil. These, if dry, are useful for growing apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches and nuts. Plant your trees and mulch them heavily so that nothing else will grow within six feet. Keep the undergrowth down with the bush hook, and the trees will soon grow up into bearing size. In such places they may as well be allowed to branch from the ground up, so that most of the fruit can be picked without the use of ladders. Keep the lower part of these trees painted with pine tar, to prevent their being barked by mice and rabbits.

Overbearing is a prolific source of poor fruit, as well as weakness, disease and death to fruit trees, shrubs and vines. This is principally on account of the tax on their vitality by the bearing of seed. Two thousand fruits on a tree, measuring five bushels, are worth much less in market, while they tax the tree twice as much as one thousand fruits would, measuring the same number of bushels. Every fruit grower, ambitious of success, will heroically remove, when about half grown, all, beyond what the tree ought to bear, consistent with good fruit, health and crop, leaving, of course, the best.

Care of Stock when Received—When the stock arrives, unpack and plant at once. Should it, however, appear frozen, do not unpack, but cover it up in a cool, dark cellar, or other convenient place where it may thaw out gradually. Freezing does not injure plants, but rapid thawing with exposure to light and air does. If not ready to plant when received, heel them in, in a dry place, protected both against sun and sweeping winds. Dig a trench deep enough to hold the vines, plants or trees, open the bundles and spread them out against the side of the trench; cover them with a layer of soil, which press firmly against the roots to exclude air, put on another layer of stock and soil, etc., until completed, taking great care to keep the different varieties separate and well labeled. If the vines and plants are to be left heeled in over winter, both root and top must be well covered with earth, and over that place a cover of coarse horse manure and other litter to insure safety. Trees are heeled in leaning with prevailing wind at an angle of 30 or 40 degrees, and buried one-third to one-half of their length. The remainder may be covered with evergreen boughs or other brush, but nothing that would attract mice.

Books on Fruit Growing—Parties desiring further information on the subject of fruit growing are referred to the list of Horticultural publications

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GRAPES.

Selection of Varieties—Beginners in grape culture are often puzzled as to what to select from among the multitude of varieties offered. To such we would say that climatic conditions and other circumstances generally so limit the planter in his selection that he has usually but a comparatively small number to select from, and often too few indeed. In the extreme North the seasons are short, and winters severe, so that none but the earliest and hardiest varieties succeed. In sections where the best can be grown, nothing else is wanted. For family use, only the best that can be well grown are desirable; for market, the most profitable only. What those are, each particular locality and market must determine. The most profitable in one locality and market may or may not be so in another. For keeping and distant shipping, tough skinned varieties are preferable. In sections where grapes are much subject to mildew and rot, only the most robust and healthy should be selected.

Varieties of the Labrusca class, to which belongs the Concord, succeed over a larger extent of territory than any other, and are particularly recommended for planting in the North and North-west. To this class belong the varieties: Early Daisy, Early Ohio, Early Victor, Eaton, Lucile, Lutie, Mc. Pike, Moore's Diamond, Moore's Early, Moyer, Niagara, Pocklington, Vergennes Worden, etc. Varieties of the Riparia class such as Elvira, Etta, Missouri Riessling, etc., seem better adapted to the South and South-west. Hybrids containing foreign blood, as Agawam, Wilder, etc., are not as reliable as some other varieties, being more

or less subject to rot and mildew in unfavorable localities and seasons, yet they are of the best for all purposes where they do succeed. Large to very large in bunch and berry, good keepers and shippers, strong growers, productive, and of the best quality. Varieties we cannot recommend have been omitted from the descriptive part of this catalogue, but as we still have some vines, and more or less call for them, we keep them in price list.

New Varieties—Not all new varieties that are being constantly introduced are improvements but many of them are, and some prove to be magnificent triumphs of horticulture, to know which is well worth a trial of them all. In this age of close competition it becomes necessary for the fruit grower, if he would make the most of his opportunities, to make himself at once thoroughly acquainted with all varieties that are at all suitable for his locality. To which end he will give each kind a fair trial in a small way as fast as it is introduced and then plant largely of such as he discovers to be most desirable and profitable. It is our practice to subject each and every candidate for public favor to a trial on our own grounds and to freely give the result to everyone interested. This, however, though valuable in a general way, cannot take the place of a trial on everyone's own grounds, for the reason that a variety which may prove hardy here may not be so in another section having a severer climate or in a location of greater exposure, or one tender here may be hardy enough in a milder climate or more protected situation. Again, a variety that is subject to mildew here may be more or less so in other places. *A trial on the spot* only can fully settle such matters.

NIAGARA VINEYARD.

Planting—Strong growing varieties as Concord, Niagara, Rogers' Hybrids, etc., should be planted 8 to 10 feet apart each way and weaker growers, as Delaware, Lady, Jessica, etc., some 6 to 8 feet, according to the strength and quality of the soil. In cold climates and exposed situation plant deeper than in warm ones, to avoid injury by severe freezing. For same reason plant deeper in a loose soil than in a compact one. If the soil is clayey or wet, plant some seven or ten inches deep, and in the fall plow up to them, leaving a dead furrow between the rows to carry off the water. But if the ground be dry and gravelly or sandy, plant them not less than twelve to fifteen inches deep. While planting the vines use care not to let the roots get dry. Cut them back to about a foot long and dig a hole large enough so the roots can be spread out in it, about as they grow in the nursery. Work good, rich, fine and moist surface soil around and amongst the roots until they are all covered, when they should be firmly tramped down. Cover up but partially at first and level off gradually during the season. After planting, trim vines back to within two or three buds of the ground.

Pruning—The object of pruning is to grow the greatest amount of fruit of the best quality, and at the same time canes enough, and no more, than to produce an equally good crop the next year. If grape vines are not sufficiently pruned they bear much more fruit than they are able to perfect. The result is they overbear, often to their permanent injury. The fruit is so small, scraggly and late as to be next to useless, besides they fail to grow and ripen canes strong enough to bear a good crop the next season. By proper pruning you concentrate the vigor of a vine into a smaller number of canes and clusters, which it can perfect. The berries and clusters grow large and ripen early, thus you secure a greater number of pounds of fruit to the vine (though less clusters) of much superior quality, and at the same time strong, well ripened canes for the next year's bearing, and all this without any injury to the vine whatever. If vines do not grow strong enough, cultivate better, fertilize and trim close. If too strong and do not bear enough, give them more room, either by building the trellis higher or by cutting out every second or third vine. Prune the remaining ones longer so as to cover the space.

Summer Pruning—This is intended to supplement winter pruning. It is done as soon as the new shoots get to be five or six inches long (early in June here) and consists in breaking off all new shoots that neither show flower buds nor are needed for the next season's bearing canes. All further pruning during the summer is harmful.

How to Prune—The first fall after planting, cut the vines back to the ground again, leaving but one spur of three or four buds above ground. Let two canes grow the second season. They ought now to make a growth of from five to eight feet; if so, cut one of them back to three buds in the fall following, and the other to within three or four feet, to bear. Should they have made a larger growth, more may be left; if less, but little, if any. For if the vine is not strong enough to force a good growth of wood, it is too weak to bear fruit. As the vines grow older and stronger, from three to five canes may be left to bear (always preferring those that start within a foot of the root), and these trained out in fan shape on stakes or trellises. Two or more year old wood ought always to be cut down as much as possible, as it is the young wood only that bears fruit. This mode of trimming and training is called the fan system. But there are many others, the description of which is not within the scope of this catalogue. Whatever system be adopted, the treatment the first two years is practically the same. Grape vines may be trained against building, fences, or on stakes and trellises. Wire trellises some five feet high are the best for vineyards. All young vines should be protected, at least the first winter or two, by plowing up to them, or otherwise covering them with soil. The pruning may be done any time after the leaves fall in the autumn and before the sap starts in the spring, although a little bleeding will do them no harm.

Yield—In ordinary vineyard culture from two to four tons per acre, and from five to fifteen pounds per vine, according to variety, is a fair average yield. However, six to eight tons per acre are sometimes produced and single vines have been known to yield bushels of fruit.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST.

SEE PRICE LIST, PAGE 30.

Agawam—(Rogers No. 15.) A large, red grape, ripening with the Concord. Sweet, and of a rich, aromatic flavor. A rank grower and very productive. One of the most reliable of Rogers' Hybrids.

Aminia—(Rogers No. 39.) A beautiful black grape ripening before the Concord. Bunch large and compact, berry very large. Sweet and excellent flavor. Productive and valuable for garden and vineyard.

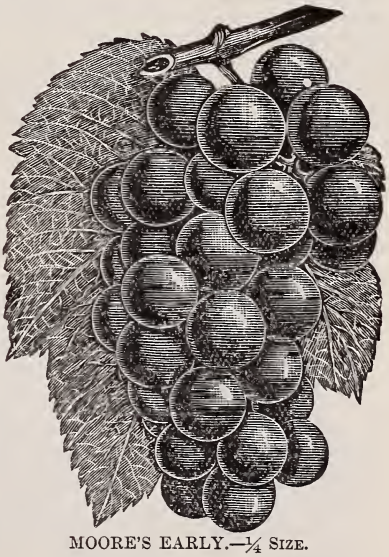
Barry—(Rogers No. 43.) Black. Ripens before Concord. Bunch very large and shouldered. Berry large, flesh tender, flavor sweet and good. Vine vigorous, healthy and hardy. A beautiful grape.

Brighton—Dark red. Ripens with, or before Delaware. Bunch large, long and shouldered, berries medium, skin thin, flesh tender, sweet and best quality. Vine vigorous and fairly productive. It yields best if planted between other varieties. A valuable and desirable grape for garden and vineyard.

Brilliant—New, bright red. Originated in Texas and is said to be a cross between Lindley and Delaware. The vine has proved hardy and healthy here so far. The fruit is of superior quality, and owing to its tough skin, carries and keeps well.

Campbell—(Campbell's Early.) Was originated by the late Geo. W. Campbell of Ohio. It is a handsome, large, black grape with blue bloom. Bunch large, usually double shouldered and compact. Its flesh is sweet to the center, but rather hard and pulpy. It is not high flavored but good, not foxy. Its skin is tough and, therefore, a good shipper. It ripens about with the Concord, but colors up much earlier. Its berries never drop from the stem when ripe. It bears transportation as well as any, and better than most varieties. A strong grower and great bearer, quite healthy.

Catawba—Well known, red. Bunch and berry large and of a rich vinous, refreshing flavor, and best quality. Ripens several weeks after Concord.



MOORE'S EARLY.—¼ SIZE.

Champion—Black. A prolific and profitable early market grape; quality only second to third rate. Ripens with or before Moore's Early. Flesh sweet, juicy and foxy; a rank grower, very healthy, hardy and productive.

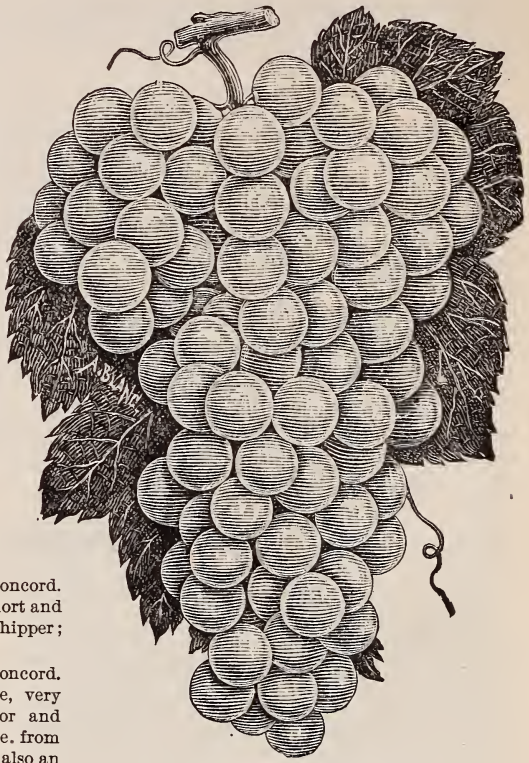
Clinton—Black. Desirable for wine and preserving; bunch and berry small to medium; flesh juicy and spicy; colors up with the Concord, but is not ripe until two or three weeks later. A rank grower and hardy.

Colerain — White. Bunch medium to large; berries medium, very sweet, tender and of excellent quality. It ripens with Moore's Early, but will keep until frost without dropping its berries. **A vigorous grower, and perfectly hardy and healthy.**

Concord — The most extensively planted and generally successful grape in America. Black, bunch and berry large, fair quality, medium early, vine a rank grower, very healthy, hardy and productive.

Delaware — Red. The standard of excellence. Ripens with or before Concord. Bunch and berry medium, compact, flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing; vine very hardy and productive; a slow grower, requires rich soil, good culture and close pruning. Subject to mildew in poor grape sections and seasons.

Diamond — (Moore's.) White. A strong grower and quite healthy and hardy; very productive. Bunch and berry large. Quality fine. Ripens a little before Concord. Very desirable for both domestic and market purposes.



DIAMOND. (Reduced.)

Diana — Red. Ripens soon after Concord. Sweet and high flavored; bunch medium, short and compact; berry medium. Good keeper and shipper; vine vigorous and fairly productive.

Duchess — White. Ripens soon after Concord. Berry medium, clusters medium to large, very compact, long and shouldered. In flavor and quality the best. Usually hardy and free. from disease. A strong grower and productive; also an excellent keeper and shipper.

Early Daisy — New, black. The earliest known. It ripens a week before Moore's Early, Champion or any other extra early variety and is as hardy, healthy, robust and productive as any. In quality it is better than most, while its shipping qualities are unsurpassed by any other grape. It has never been known to mildew or winter kill. It always yields a full crop, and no matter how heavy a load of fruit it bears it is sure to develope it to perfection.

The Early Daisy is of medium size in both bunch and berry and very compact, reminding one of the Telegraph, although different in shape, its bunches being long rather than round. Its berries never crack or drop from the cluster.

While it is not high flavored like some varieties having foreign blood in them, it is good and sweet soon as fully colored, not foxy. Its worst fault is that like all our purely native early grapes, its flesh is somewhat pulpy, although no more so than that of Moore's Early, if indeed as much. Desirable anywhere for both domestic use and market. Indispensible for cold sections having short seasons.

Early Ohio — Black. Ripens about with Moore's Early. Bunch and berry medium. Quality second class. A strong, robust, healthy grower, and productive.

Early Victor. — Black. Ripens early, before Concord and of better quality; of medium size in bunch and berry: sweet, pleasant and not foxy. Vine a strong grower; healthy, hardy and productive.

Eaton — Black. Similar to Worden, but not as early. Its berries are even larger although not so sweet. Neither are its clusters as large and compact.

Elvira — White. Ripens about with Catawba; a very strong, healthy and robust grower, and as productive as anything we have seen yet. Bunch and berry of medium size and very compact. Highly prized as a wine grape at the South.

Empire State — A white grape of first rate quality, ripening about a week after Concord. Bunch long but slender. Berries medium, sweet, juicy and sprightly. Free from fox, skin thin but tough, a good keeper. The vine is a vigorous grower, quite healthy and fairly hardy.

Goethe — (Rogers No. 1.) Light red, bunch large, berries very large, flesh sweet and juicy; ripens about with Catawba. Vine vigorous, rank grower and generally healthy. Good keeper; highly esteemed at the South for table and wine.

Green Mountain — White. Originated in Vermont. A good, vigorous grower, healthy, hardy and productive. Early as Moore's Early. Bunch long but slender; berry medium, sweet and of very fine quality. Also known as Winchell.

Green's Early — New, white. Originated near this place. A good, strong grower, very

LUCILE.—¼ SIZE.

healthy, hardy and productive. It ripens before Moore's Early, is of fine quality and an excellent shipper. Its bunch and berry are above medium size. A good, reliable, general purpose grape.

Herbert—(Rogers No. 44.) Black; bunch and berry very large, flesh sweet, tender and of good quality. Early, hardy and productive. One of the best of Rogers' Hybrids.

Isabella—Black. A well-known old variety; bunch and berry large and of good quality. Strong grower and productive, but late and not very hardy.

Ives—Black; colors up early, but does not get fully ripe until after the Concord. Bunch and berry medium; compact. Quality fairly good when fully ripe. Very healthy,hardy, vigorous and productive. A generally successful market grape.

Jefferson—A red grape of the best quality; bunch very large and handsome, often double shouldered, berries medium; vine vigorous, healthy and productive. Ripens with or before Catawba.

Jessica—A white grape, originated in Canada. Ripens with Moore's Early; small to medium in bunch and berry. Sweet as honey, not foxy. Vine a fair, compact grower, healthy and productive. One of the hardiest.

Lady Washington—White. A handsome grape of good quality; berry large, bunch very large, double shouldered, and of fine yellow color; vine a rank grower and productive; fairly healthy and hardy. Ripens a little before Catawba.

Lindley—(Rogers No. 9.) A red grape of the best quality, and one of the most desirable of Rogers' Hybrids. Ripens with Concord, carries and keeps well; medium to large in bunch and berry; flesh, tender, sweet and of a high aromatic flavor. Vine vigorous, hardy and healthy. It seems to be more productive when mixed with other varieties.

Lucile—Originated in this vicinity. It is a purely native variety, and apparently a seedling of Wyoming Red, with which it has much in common —as color, quality, season, health, hardiness and appearance of leaf and wood, but the vine grows to twice the size of Wyoming Red, and yields triple the fruit in both size and quantity. It ripens early, between Moore's Early and Worden, and is of a beautiful bright red color, large and compact as Worden and of nearly the same shape. Its skin is thin but tough, and it is therefore a good shipper. It never drops its berries; is sweet though not equal to the Brighton or Delaware in quality, yet better than Moore's Early. Its flesh and flavor are very much like that of Wyoming Red.

The Lucile is a most vigorous grower and an enormous bearer, equal to the Niagara in this respect, but it ripens up all its wood to the tips, under a load of fruit, where the Niagara would not ripen over one-half. It has never been known to winter kill, and is probably as hardy as any variety in America. It has never been attacked by the downy mildew or any other disease, except slightly by the powdery mildew at a place and season when other varieties in its vicinity were badly infested. It is exceedingly productive, and will, one season with another, yield as many tons to the acre as either the Concord, Worden, or Niagara. It has often borne four large clusters on a single shoot. We recommend it for both Amateur and Market Culture, but particularly for the latter. The Lucile is a grand good grape for the extreme North, where early, extra hardy varieties are needed.

Martha—White. Ripens with Concord, of which it is a seedling. Medium in bunch and berry;

POCKLINGTON.—¼ SIZE.

color greenish, turning yellow when dead ripe. Good as Concord in quality, but sweeter. A good grower and bearer; hardy and healthy.

Massasoit—(Rogers No. 3.) Red. Bunch and berry large; flesh tender, sweet and pulpless, with agreeable aroma. The earliest of Rogers' Hybrids; ripens with Worden. Vine vigorous, healthy, hardy and fairly productive.

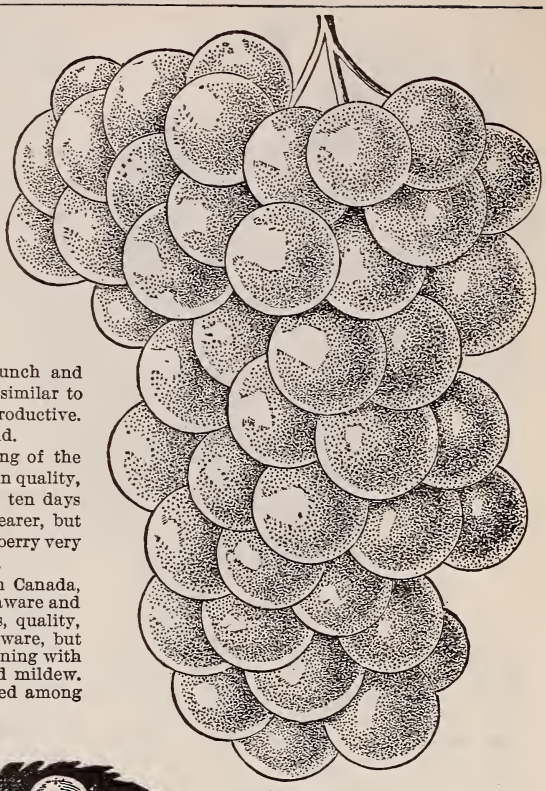
McPike—New, black. Much like the Worden, of which it is said to be a seedling. Claimed to be an improvement on it, larger and better.

Merrimac—(Rogers No. 19.) Black. Ripens about with Concord. Bunch and berry very large; quality good. Very similar to Wilder, but hardier. Strong grower and productive.

Moore's Diamond—See Diamond.

Moore's Early—Black. A seedling of the Concord, which it resembles. Equal to it in quality, health and hardiness, but ripening some ten days earlier. It is a good, fair grower and bearer, but requires age to do its best. Bunch large; berry very large. Valuable for garden and vineyard.

Moyer—This red grape originated in Canada, and seems to be a cross between the Delaware and some purely native variety. In hardiness, quality, color and size it is the equal of the Delaware, but is a better grower, two weeks earlier (ripening with the Champion), and is free from rot and mildew. Deficient in pollen, and should be planted among Concords to bear well. Very valuable.



MOYER.

NIAGARA.—1-4 SIZE.

Niagara—A magnificent white grape, and very valuable for both garden and vineyard. A rank grower and very productive of beautiful bunches of the largest size. Berries large, with a tough skin; quality good. Ripens about with Concord. Popular with vineyardists and amateurs, North and South.

Norton's Virginia—A black wine grape. highly esteemed at the South. Ripens late. Bunch long; berries small. A rank grower, healthy and productive.

Pocklington—White. Very large and showy in both bunch and berry. Compact and of a beautiful golden color. Quality about as good as the Concord, with which it ripens; by some liked even better. Vine vigorous and very healthy, hardy and productive.

Salem—(Rogers 22.) Red. One of the most popular of Rogers' Hybrids. Ripens with Concord. Bunch and berry large; flesh sweet, tender, with a rich, fine flavor. A good, keeper; vigorous and productive.

Ulster Prollfic—A very desirable red variety. Orignated in New York State. Medium in bunch and berry; skin tough. Very sweet and of exquisite flavor. It ripens with the Concord. Keeps and carries well. The vine is very hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive.

Vergennes—Red. Ripens with or soon after Concord. Bunch of medium size; berry large, skin thick and tough, quality excellent. Vine very vigorous, healthy and productive; hardy. A splendid keeper and shipper.

Wilder—(Rogers No. 4.) Black. Bunch and berry very large; flesh sweet, pleasant and of excellent flavor. Vine a good grower, healthy and productive. Ripens soon after Concord. A popular market grape, and good keeper and shipper.

Woodruff Red—A grape of ironclad hardiness. A rank grower and very healthy. The fruit is large in bunch and berry; attractive, shouldered, sweet and of fair quality, but somewhat foxy and does not always color up well. Desirable as a market variety where many others fail. It ripens soon after Concord.

Worden—Black. This excellent grape has come to the front by merit alone. It is as hardy, healthy vigorous and productive as the Concord, of which it is a seedling, but better in quality, sweeter, larger in bunch and berry, and several days earlier. The worst that can be said of it is that it will crack under conditions that the Concord will. Very valuable for garden and vineyard.

ULSTER PROLIFIC.—¼ SIZE.

Wyoming Red—A very early red grape; desirable for garden and vineyard. A good grower, very healthy and hardy. Bunch and berry medium. Sweet, but a little foxy.

CURRANTS.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 30.

The growing of this fruit and the Gooseberry is the easiest and least troublesome, and at the same time among the most profitable of any the fruit grower has to deal with. About the only thing to do is to keep the weeds down and to gather the crop, which latter process does not demand that close attention necessary for other berries. This fruit may be left to hang a week or two after ripe, if necessary, without any harm. It is usually gathered when pickers are not busy with raspberries. Plant in rows about five feet apart and three feet in the row. On the red and white varieties the fruit is mainly borne on wood two years old, the black varieties on wood one year old. Prune accordingly. To kill worms on currant and gooseberry bushes, dust them with white hellebore while the dew is on. Fertilize liberally.

Yield—About one hundred and fifty bushels per acre and some two or three quarts per bush, but often a great deal more.

Black Champion—The best black currant of European origin. Large in bunch and berry and of fair quality. A very strong, robust grower.

Chautauqua Climbing—A new red currant of remarkable qualities. Berries and clusters large to very large, and of a mild and most excellent flavor. It remains in good order on the bush long after most other varieties are gone. The bush is a very robust, healthy grower and great bearer. It can be easily trained up into a tree or large vine, by tieing up the leaders and nipping the laterals, but does not climb of itself like a grape vine. It has been grown to cover a trellis eight feet wide and fourteen feet high in five years, when it bore thirty-two quarts of fruit.

Cherry—Old and tried. Very popular in market on account of its great size and deep red color. Not as productive as others.

Crandall—Black. Exceedingly productive, a rank grower, thoroughly hardy, and free from insect enemies and disease. Of the largest size, and free from that rank odor of other black currants. Unexcelled for pies, jams and jellies.

Fay's Prolific—Red. As large as the Cherry, with longer clusters, much more productive and of better quality, but the bush is more likely to break down under a heavy crop or in a strong wind than other kinds.

Franco-German—Red. The healthiest, rankest grower, and most productive currant of which we know. It holds its foliage longest of any. Its clusters are four to five inches long. Latest of all and holds its fruit in good condition until fall.

La Versailles—Red. Nearly as large as the Cherry, with longer clusters, much more productive, and not quite as acid. Very profitable.

Lee's Prolific—Black. This variety is larger, more productive, sweeter, and of better quality than any of the old black varieties.

North Star—Red. An exceedingly vigorous grower. Extremely hardy, productive and very mild in flavor.

Red Dutch—Red. Very productive, good quality, but small.

Victoria—Red. A strong grower and very productive of bright red berries on very long clusters. Very late and profitable.

White Grape—Large, mild, of excellent quality, and productive. Best of the white varieties for home use and market.

Wilder—New. The largest red currant known and of good quality; mild sub-acid. The bush is a strong, vigorous grower and holds its foliage so well and fresh that its fruit, though ripening early, is kept perfect until late Very prolific. One of the best.

GOOSEBERRIES.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 30.

The Gooseberry is a rank grower and generally needs more trimming than the Currant; otherwise its culture is about the same. It is usually picked just as it commences to ripen.

The fruit is used for pies, tarts, canning, etc., and can be shipped in boxes and barrels as well as in crates.

It accommodates itself better to shady situations than any other fruit; indeed partial shade seems to be beneficial. Plant three by five feet apart. For mildew spray with a solution of ½ ounce liver of sulphur to 1 gallon of water every ten days from the time the leaves start in spring until the fruit is picked. Kill the Currant Worm as directed for currants.

Yield—Six to eight quarts per bush is a fair crop, but we have grown as many as three pecks on a bush of the Houghton.

CHAUTAUQUA GOOSEBERRY.

Chautauqua—A very vigorous, stout, stiff, upright grower and exceedingly productive. It should not be planted closer than four by six feet apart. Its leaves are large, glossy and dark green, its fruit is of a beautiful light yellow color perfectly free from spines and down, veined and translucent, averaging in size 1 to 1¼ inches in diameter, although we have often grown them 1½ inches long. It is rather thick skinned, but very sweet and of exquisite flavor.

Downing—The largest of the American varieties. Whitish green, and of good quality; the bush is a strong, stout, upright grower, and quite prolific and healthy.

Houghton—Pale red, medium sized berries, of good quality. A vigorous but slender grower, healthy and very productive.

Industry—Very large, dark red and of a rich, pleasant flavor, but not of robust constitution.

Josselyn—(Red Jacket.) A vigorous, upright growing bush, healthy and productive. Fruit is light red and of about the size of the Downing.

Pearl—About the same if not, indeed, identical with the Downing.

Smith's Improved—Large, yellow; skin thin. Of best quality and unsurpassed for table use and cooking. A good grower and free from mildew.

RASPBERRIES.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 31.

For garden culture, raspberries may be planted about four feet apart each way, and tied up to stakes. A row or two each of blackberries, raspberries, grapes, currants, gooseberries and strawberries across the garden will be very convenient to attend to and would be a perpetual source of pleasure, comfort, health and profit all through the season.

For field culture, plant in rows six or seven feet apart and two and one-half to three feet in the row, and set two to five inches deep, according to the nature of the soil. In the fall or spring following, trim the canes back to within one or two feet of the crown, according to the growth they have made. About in June when the young canes have made a growth of from one and a half to two feet, pinch off the tip ends to make them throw out laterals. This makes them stocky and able to resist high winds. After fruiting, remove all the old wood, as the new canes need all the room, and should have all the strength the root is able to furnish.

Red raspberries usually produce many more canes than are desirable for fruiting purposes; only four or five of them should be left to grow in a hill, and the rest hoed off as soon as they appear, the same as weeds.

Yield—A bush is able to bear several quarts, but about two thousand quarts per acre is a fair average yield under ordinary field culture.

BLACK RASPBERRIES.

Columbian—New, Purple or dark red. Similar to Schaeffer's Colossal, but much larger in both bush and berry, firmer and more prolific. Bushes 10 to 16 feet high are said to have been grown, averaging five quarts per bush, by the acre. An excellent shipper, and the best for canning and drying. The bush propagates from the tip. Late.

Cumberland—New. The largest black raspberry known, averaging 7/8 inch in diameter. Good and firm as the Gregg but the bush is hardier: having successfully withstood 16° below zero. A strong, vigorous grower and wonderfully productive. Midseason.

Eureka—Prof. W. J. Green of the Ohio State Experimental Station says of this variety: "An acre of Eureka will produce as much as an acre each of Gregg and Palmer." It ripens with Palmer, equals Gregg in firmness and size, of superior quality, and always secures the top price in market.

Gregg—Very large and late. Bush a strong upright grower, productive and very desirable for market and home use.

Kansas—New. Originated in Kansas, where it is prized as the best black cap. Ripens early and is as large or larger than the Gregg. Jet black, firm, handsome and of best quality. Very vigorous and productive. Very popular East and West.

Ohio—Very productive and firm. Season medium to late. Bush a strong grower and hardy. Very valuable for shipping and drying.

Palmer—Ripens its whole crop early. A very vigorous, healthy grower, of iron-clad hardiness and very prolific. Its berries are large for one so early, sweet and rich. However, there is complaint that it it does not do uniformly well in all soils and situations.

Schaeffer's Colossal—Colossal both in bush and size of berry. A good shipper, excellent to dry and unsurpassed for canning. Dark red and of fine quality. The bush does not sucker but roots from the tips only. Very productive.

CUMBERLAND.

RED RASPBERRIES.

Cuthbert—The most extensively planted red raspberry. Fruit bright red, good and very large, bush very vigorous, hardy and prolific. Medium to late.

Golden Queen—New. Similar to the Cuthbert (of which it is a seedling), except in color, which is what its name implies. Very large, hardy, vigorous and productive. No garden should be without it.

Loudon—Proves to be a superior berry in every respect. A vigorous grower, very hardy, healthy and productive. Its berries are very large, firm and of excellent quality. Its color is a beautiful rich crimson. It stands shipping best of any.

Marlboro—A very large bright red berry, ripening with the earliest, firm and of good quality. Very hardy, and a good grower and bearer.

LOUDON.

Miller—New. A vigorous, healthy grower, hardy and very productive. Its berries are bright red, large for so early a berry, and holds its own pretty well to the end of the season. It has a fine rich flavor, and does not crumble.

BLACKBERRIES.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 31.

The time has been when a crop of blackberries was a very uncertain quantity north of Pennsylvania. But since the introduction of hardy and improved varieties, fine large fruit may be grown in most any part of the country with a reasonable degree of certainty. The culture of the blackberry is essentially the same as that of the raspberry, except as it is a stronger bush it needs a little more room and longer trimming.

Average yield about one hundred bushels per acre, or two to three quarts to the bush.

Ancient Briton—This variety was brought from England a few years ago and unostentatiously and by merit alone has worked itself into the esteem of both growers and consumers. It is very hardy, vigorous, healthy, and exceedingly productive. Large and late.

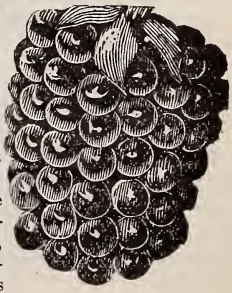
El Dorado—New. Very vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive. The berries are large, jet black and of the best quality. Very reliable.

Erie—One of the earliest, very large, round and of excellent quality. The bush is vigorous, hardy and productive.

Kittatiny—A rank grower and productive, nearly hardy here. Berries large and good.

Lucretia Dewberry—The dewberry is a running or trailing blackberry, and may be left to sprawl on the ground or else tied up on stakes or trellises like grape vines. They propagate from the tips like black raspberries and never sucker. Prune severely. The Lucretia is the best of its class, ripening before any blackberry. Very large and wonderfully productive and of the very best quality.

Rathbun—This new blackberry originated within twelve miles of this place. Similar to Wilson's Jr. in many respects, but much hardier, sweeter and without its hard, sour core. However, it is as large and fine in appearance as Wilson's Jr., as early and productive, and like it, does not sucker freely, but roots from the tip of its canes like the black raspberry. Very valuable for both the amateur and marketman.



RATHBUN.

Snyder—Very popular on account of its great hardiness and productiveness. Berries are of medium size, sweet and good. Reliable.

Taylor's Prolific—Medium to large, tender, sweet; a strong grower, productive, and quite hardy.

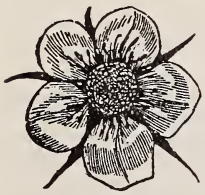
Wilson, Jr.—An improved Wilson's Early. Larger, earlier, hardier, and much more productive. Not subject to rust.

STRAWBERRIES.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 31.

For home use, strawberries may be planted in rows some three feet apart and one foot in the row. But much larger and more fruit can be grown by closer planting, say one by one and a half feet, cutting off the runners as fast as they grow. In field culture they are usually planted in rows four feet apart and one foot in the row and runners left to grow. Planted so, most of the cultivation may be done with horse labor. It is very essential that they be kept free of weeds all through the season. It is well to mulch them early in the winter for protection against severe and sudden changes of weather, and to keep them from heaving out. Coarse horse manure is first-rate for this purpose, but in want of it, potato tops, corn stalks, evergreen boughs, or other litter having no weed seeds in, will do. Coarse material has to be removed in the spring, while the finer parts of horse manure may be left to fertilize and keep the ground damp, which is quite an advantage in dry weather. We cannot recommend summer planting in the North, as the plants are then very young, tender and expensive, and the weather unfavorable. Whatever the heat and dry weather does not destroy, a severe winter is sure to. Early spring is a far better time. In the South, where winters are mild, late fall and winter is no doubt the best time to plant. Varieties marked P have imperfect blossoms and to produce well should have every third or fourth row of some variety, not so marked, planted between them, then they are even more productive than those having perfect blossoms.

Yield—A fair average crop, under ordinary field culture, is about 100 to 150 bushels per acre, but much more than this has been grown, even as much as a quart per plant.



PERFECT BLOSSOM.

Brandywine—The plant is large, hardy, healthy, vigorous and an abundant bearer. Berries large, regular, conical in form, firm, and of excellent quality. Late, popular wherever known for market as well as home use.

Bubach's No. 5, P—This is one of the very best varieties for home use or nearby market. The plant is very large, dark green. Very hardy, robust and productive. Fruit of the largest size and uniform. Early; continues a long time in bearing.

Clyde—Originated in Kansas. One of the most prolific strawberries in existence. It literally covers the ground with a mass of large berries of a light scarlet color and regular even shape; and holds its size pretty well to the end of the season. The Clyde is a strong grower, and has large healthy foliage.

Cresent Seedling, P—One of the rankest growers, and a great bearer of mêdium to large sized, nice looking berries. Fair quality but soft.

Enhance—Exceedingly vigorous, healthy and productive. Very firm and of a bright crimson color. Large and uniform in size. One of the best for fertilizing pistilate varieties. This variety often bears a second crop in the fall.

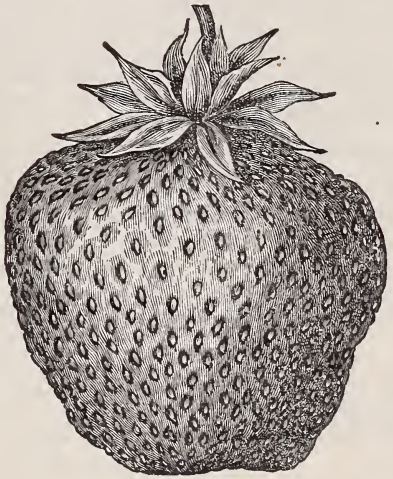
Excelsior—Very early and ripens its crop in a few days. Conical in shape and of fair size.

Glen Mary, P—One of the largest berries on the list. Of bright crimson color and fine flavor, always bringing the highest price in the market. The plant is very strong, healthy and prolific. As desirable for the marketman as the amateur. Mid-season.

IMPERFECT BLOSSOM.

Gandy—A good late berry. A robust grower, healthy and hardy. The fruit is very large, firm and of a bright crimson color.

Jessie—This is not the largest strawberry we have ever seen, nor the prettiest, firmest, most productive nor best grower, but it combines all these good qualities in a high degree and is very desirable for both field and garden.



MARSHALL.

Marshall—New. One of the earliest. Plant very strong and vigorous. Berries of the largest size and very uniform in shape. Dark crimson and of a most delicious flavor. Very fine.

Michael's Early—Resembles Crescent in vigor, health and fruit, but is much earlier.

New York—Satisfactory wherever tried. It is one of the big berries growing on large plants in great numbers. Sure to please the householder, the dealer, the judges at the fairs and, best of all, the grower. Of a bright, attractive color and very showy.

Nick Ohmer—New. Fruit of the largest size. A giant among strawberries. Dark glossy red, fine and of excellent flavor. The plant is very large and stocky, healthy, vigorous and productive.

Parker Earle—This is a very strong, robust grower, producing large stocky plants (but not

many) with large, bright, healthy foliage. Enormously productive. The berries are large, long, regular and uniform; crimson and moderately firm. Remarkable for its ability to withstand heat and drought.

Rough Rider—Dark red. Very late, large, firm and of excellent quality. The plant is robust, large and very productive. Promising.

Sample—Reliable and generally successful. Berries large, dark red, firm and uniform in size and color. The plant is large, strong, healthy and productive. Very promising.

Sharpless—Very popular. Berries of immense size of cockscomb shape. Good quality and moderately firm, a strong grower and productive. To do its best it should be planted on strong ground and kept in hills.

Splendid—Probably the best general purpose strawberry before the publie today. A strong healthy grower, prolific as Warfield, nearly as large as Bubach, perfect flowering, uniform in size and shape. Very firm, brilliant color, and one of the best in quality.

Warfield, P—New. The best market and shipping berry. A rank, hardy grower; more productive and larger than Crescent, of a dark red, glossy color and equally as firm as Wilson. Season medium.

Wm. Belt—New. Its originator says that he has frequently grown berries of this variety of which twelve would fill a quart. In shape they are rather long and conical. Bright red all over, glossy moderately firm. Plant vigorous, healthy and quite prolific. Quality good. Promising.

Wilson's Albany—This old variety occupies the same place among strawberries that the Concord does among grapes. Its great firmness makes it especially popular with shippers.

ASPARAGUS.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 31.

The culture of this early and delicious vegetable is usually very profitable. It comes early in the season when there is little else to market and the proceeds are very acceptable. It is a rank feeder and must be manured very highly. Plow or spade the ground at least a foot deep, work in and mix with the soil thoroughly plenty of rich, well-rotted manure. For field culture plant in rows three and one-half or four feet apart and one and one-half in the row. But for home use it may be planted one and one-half feet apart each way and some three inches deep. Keep the ground clear of weeds, and spread on a good coat of rich manure every fall.

Columbian Mammoth White—Remarkable for the color of its shoots, which are white, as well as for its vigor, large size and yield.

Conover's Colossal—Large, a strong grower, productive and of fine quality.

Palmetto—Earlier, larger and more productive than the Conover's Colossal.

Barr's Mammoth—Earliest of all, otherwise the equal of Conover's.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 31.

The first thing in spring to furish material for pie and sauce. Also very desirable for canning and should be in every garden. Plant three or four feet apart and make the soil rich. The richer the soil the earlier, larger and better the stalks will be.

Myatt's Linnæus—The largest and best.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION.

STATE OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION OF NURSERY STOCK, No. 45.

This is to Certify *that the Stock in the Nursery of LEWIS ROESCH, of Fredonia, County of Chautauqua, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the Provisions of Section 83 of the Agricultural Law, and it was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious plant disease or diseases, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests.*

This Certificate expires Sept. 1st, 1907.

C. H. WEITING, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Dated Sept. 1st. 1906, Albany, N. Y.

PEARS.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 31.

Pear trees when budded onto pear roots are known as Standards, when budded onto quince roots, Dwarfs. Dwarfs come earlier into bearing, usually within two years after planting, but they do not last as long as Standards, unless planted deep so that the point of union between the pear and quince gets several inches under ground, in which case the pear stock will strike roots also, and thus eventually become a Standard. Dwarf pears require more culture, fertilizing and pruning than Standards, but are equally as prolific if, indeed, not more so. All varieties are not equally well adapted for Dwarfs, and we offer trees of only such as are. Duchess d'Angouleme and Louise Bonne are most successful on the quince.

Pears are much superior in quality if ripened in the house. Pick them about ten days before they would get ripe on the tree. Late winter pears should be left hanging on the trees as long as safe, then pick and store like apples.

Plant Standards about 18 to 20 feet apart each way, and Dwarfs 10 to 12 feet. We can furnish Standard trees of all varieties named, but Dwarfs of only such as have the letter "D" affixed to name.

SUMMER.

Bartlett, D—Well known. Large, yellow; high flavored, juicy, buttery and rich; a vigorous grower and heavy bearer; very popular. August and September.

Clapp's Favorite, D—Much like Bartlett, of which it is a seedling, but larger and a little earlier; very vigorous. August.

Koonce, D—New. Tested for several years and found robust, hardy, healthy, and very productive. It ripens with the earliest and for so early a variety is quite large. Handsome, quality good. Very profitable. July.

Tyson—Medium size, yellow and russet; melting, sweet and juicy; vigorous. August.

Wilder, D.—New; the earliest pear and of high quality; medium size; keeps and carries well; very vigorous, hardy and productive. August.

AUTUMN.

Angouleme (Duchess.) D—Very large, greenish yellow; juicy, rich and of fine flavor, though rather coarse grained; very popular and profitable. October.

Anjou, D—Very large, greenish yellow; buttery and melting with sprightly, vinous flavor; very vigorous and productive; one of the best and most desirable. October and November.

Clairgeau, D—A very large and handsome market variety; juicy and vinous; bears early and abundantly; profitable. October and November.

Columbia, (Bartlett-Seckel.)—A cross between the two varieties whose names it bears. In it are combined the best qualities of each. Good size, high quality and beautiful color. Very hardy, vigorous and productive. September and October.

Flemish Beauty, D—Large and beautiful, yellow and russet; juicy, melting, sweet and good; a great bearer; reliable. September and October.

Howell—Large, light yellow with red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet and melting; an early and profuse bearer. September and October.

Idaho, D—Large, nearly round; yellow with brownish red on sunny side; quality best. September and October.

Kieffer, D—Large, rich golden with red cheek; very vigorous, healthy and hardy; an early and regular bearer; the best for canning; remarkable for its keeping and shipping qualities; very profitable. October and November.

Louise Bonne, D—Medium to large, greenish yellow, with red cheek; fine quality; a vigorous grower and great bearer, September and October.

Seckel, D—Small, yellowish brown and of the highest flavor and quality; tree a good grower and productive. September and October.

Sheldon—Medium to large; russet red; of best quality; productive. October.

Vermont Beauty—A strong, vigorous grower and very hardy, healthy and productive. Fruit of medium size, yellow, nearly covered with carmine; fine grained, juicy, sweet, rich and aromatic. A beauty in appearance and of the highest quality.

WINTER.

Easter—Large, yellow with brown dots; quality good; one of the best winter pears. December to February.

Lawrence, D—Medium, yellow with brown dots; melting, pleasant, aromatic. November to December.

Lincoln Coreless—New. A very large late winter pear, peculiar for the poor development of its core, which makes it practically core and seedless. High color and beauty are also claimed for it. Juicy, sweet and aromatic. December to March.

SPEAKS VOLUMES FOR YOUR CARE

Mr. Lewis Roesch, Pierce Co., Wash., May 15th, 1906.

Dear Sir—I have just returned from the ranch where the grape vines, peach and pear trees were planted. In spite of the delay in transit I think that every grape vine and tree has started. We shall lose very few if any. Taking into account the distance and delay in transit I think it speaks volumes for your care and faithfulness in packing. Yours, Dr. P. B. Wing.

PLANTS, TREES AND SHRUBS CAME IN FINE SHAPE

Mr. Lewis Roesch, Hampden Co., Mass., May 1st, 1906.

Dear Sir—The plants, trees and shrubs all came in fine shape. The trees were a nice clean looking lot and the shrubs very much larger than I expected.

Yours very truly, Emma L Morse.

PLUMS.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 32.

Plums do best on strong, rich soil, containing considerable clay, or at least a clay sub-soil. If soil is light, plant trees budded on peach roots, and deep, to avoid the borer. The most successful plum growers cultivate thoroughly, fertilize and prune annually, and are ever on the watch for the black knot, which is promptly cut off and burned. The curculio is shaken off daily into sheets and destroyed (for four weeks from the time the blossoms fall), or else the trees are treated to two or three applications of a very weak solution of Paris green by means of a force pump. The plum is particularly impatient of neglect, but is all the more liberal to the careful and painstaking cultivator. Plant fifteen feet apart each way.

ORIENTAL PLUMS.

This class of plums has been introduced from Japan within a few years, and is remarkable for its great vigor, hardiness, productiveness, early bearing, freedom from black knot, and its curculio resisting ability. The plums are free from worms, although the curculio may have left his trade-mark all over them. The fruit is large, sweet and of excellent flavor and aroma. Pit small, flesh thick, firm, and skin tough, making them good shippers. Very popular wherever tested.

Abundance—Large and early; of a beautiful, bright cherry color. One of the finest and handsomest growers. Very hardy. An early and abundant bearer. Middle of August.

Bartlett—New. Of dark crimson color with yellow dots and white bloom. The flavor reminds one of the Bartlett pear but even more delicious. Medium size and perfectly free. The tree is remarkable for its upright and luxuriant growth, large, glossy, dark green foliage. Very prolific and usually bears the year after planting. Late August.

Burbank—A most vigorous grower and an abundant and early bearer. The fruit averages, perhaps, a little larger than the Abundance, and is some two weeks later, large, clear, cherry red. Flesh a deep yellow, very sweet and of a fine aromatic flavor. One of the best and most profitable. Late August.

Climax—New. Fruit similar to Wickson in color, size and shape, but ripens a month earlier. Of strong, delicious flavor and fragrance. An extremely vigorous, upright grower with very large luxuriant leaves and very prolific. One of Burbank's best.

First—The earliest plum known of any name, size or class, as large as Burbank, even more productive, very handsome, excellent quality, but too soft for long journeys.

October Purple—A large, round, purple plum, especially recommended for late market. A vigorous grower and one of the hardiest. Productive and of good quality. Early October.

Red June—A vigorous, hardy, spreading tree and very prolific. Fruit medium to large, of a deep vermillion red and very showy. Good, pleasant quality, slightly sub-acid. August 1st.

Satsuma—Hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit large, purple, with small pit; flesh firm, juicy, dark red, quality very good. Late August.

Shiro—A robust grower and very hardy and prolific. Medium to large, light yellow and almost transparent. Its flesh is firm, juicy and rich. Ripens about with the Abundance.

Sultan—New. Remarkable for its beauty and size, being over two inches in diameter. Both skin and flesh are of a rich dark wine color. Flavor and quality excellent, sub-acid. Keeps and carries well. Ripens in early August. Tree a robust grower and very productive. Very promising.

Willard—A vigorous grower, hardy and very productive. One of the best market varieties on account of its earliness, large size, and good keeping and carrying qualities. Late July.

Wickson—A sturdy upright grower and great bearer. Fruit remarkably large and handsome; deep maroon red, covered with white bloom, stone small. Flesh fine grained, firm, sweet and delicious. An excellent keeper and shipper. Season late August.

EUROPEAN PLUMS.

Bradshaw—Very large, purple, juicy, vigorous and productive. August.

Fellenburg (French or Italian Prune)—Medium to large. Oval, purple, juicy and delicious. Fine for drying. A good grower and productive. September.

German Prune—Medium, oval, blue. Very rich and sweet; productive, popular. September.

Guii—Very large, blue, sweet and pleasant, though somewhat coarse. Very robust and prolific. September.

Imperial Gage—Large, greenish, juicy, rich and desirable. Very vigorous and productive. August.

Lombard—Medium, dull brick color, sweet and good. A great bearer and valuable market variety. August.

Moore's Arctic—The hardiest of European plums. Medium in size, blue, juicy, sweet and pleasant. Very prolific. September.

Niagara—Equal to Bradshaw in every respect except much more productive. August.

Pond—Very large and showy, violet red; flesh rather coarse. Very prolific. September.

Reine Claude—Very large, greenish, good; vigorous and productive. September.

Red Egg—Large, red, sub-acid; firm and prolific. September.

Shippers Pride—Large, purple, very showy. A free grower; very productive and an excellent shipper. Profitable. September.

Shropshire Damson—Medium, dark purple. The best of the Damsons. Esteemed for preserving. Curculio proof. October.

Washington—Very large, green, sweet and good. Very robust and exceedingly productive. One of the best. August.

Yellow Egg—Large, egg shaped. Excellent for cooking. Good and productive. August.

AMERICAN NATIVE PLUMS.

This class, owing to its great hardiness, is particularly useful on the western prairies and wherever the other classes prove too tender.

Pottawattamy—Large, yellow, vigorous, perfectly hardy; an immense bearer. August.

Weaver—Large, purple, good quality; hardy and very prolific. August.

Wild Goose—Medium, red, juicy and sweet. July.

CHERRIES.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 31.

The Heart and Bigarreau cherries are sweet, of larger and more robust growth than Dukes and Morrellos. Plant them eighteen feet apart each way. Plant Dukes and Morrellos fifteen feet apart. Their growth is slower but much hardier; fruit sour. A dry soil is very essential for cherries.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS.

Black Tartarian—Very large, juicy, rich and productive; one of the best. End of June.

Gov. Wood—Large, light red; juicy, rich and delicious. End of June.

Napoleon—Very large, pale yellow and red; firm and sweet; profitable. July 1st.

Windsor—New, large, liver colored; very firm and good; a very late and valuable variety. End of July.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow with red cheek; juicy and very good. End of June.

DUKES AND MORRELLOS.

Dyehouse—New; much like early Richmond, but a week earlier. June.

Early Richmond—Medium size, red; quite acid; hardy, healthy, very early and productive; the most popular sour cherry. June.

English Morrello—Large, very dark red; sub-acid, rich and good. End of July.

Louis Phillip—Large; rich purplish red; mild sub-acid. July.

May Duke—Large, dark red; rich, juicy and excellent; popular and reliable. June.

Montmorency (Large)—Large, light red; tender, sub-acid. One of the best. End of June.

Wragg—Very hardy, vigorous and productive, dark purple; quality excellent. July.

Rocky Mountain Dwarf—An improved variety of the Western Sand Cherry. Very hardy and wonderfully productive. Grows about four to five feet high. Fine as an ornamental shrub as well as useful.

MORE THAN PLEASED.

Mr. Lewis Roesch, Orleans Co., La., March 1st, 1906.

Dear Sir—The order which I purchased from you consisting of fruit trees, raspberries and rose bushes arrived in A 1 condition, and I assure you I was more than pleased with them, as they were much larger than I expected. Thanking you again for prompt attention and square dealing, I am,

Yours truly, Ruf. C. Bush.

PEACHES.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 32.

Peaches succeed best on a warm soil. Keep ground well cultivated and fertilize mostly with wood ashes, lime, etc. Barnyard and other nitrogenous fertilizers produce too rank and soft a growth, thus making them tender. Trim the new growth back annually ⅓ to ½ and part entirely if too dense, before sap starts in spring. Keep out the borer by wrapping the trunk with tarred paper extending some four inches under and as much above the surface of ground. Disease and early death is caused, mainly, by the borer and starvation. Plant 15 feet apart each way. The white fleshed varieties are marked by affixing the letter "W" to name.

Admiral Dewey—New. The earliest yellow fleshed freestone peach. Of good size and shape, and of beautiful color. The tree is a good robust grower, hardy and very productive. Free. August 1st.

Banner—A new iron-clad peach from Canada. Very hardy, often bearing well when all others failed. A good grower and bearer. Fruit large, deep yellow with crimson cheek. Flesh yellow and of a superior quality. It keeps and carries as well as any. Prof. W. W. Hilborn, director of the experimental station at Leamington, Ont., has fruited it for several seasons and recommends it as the best late market variety. Free. October 1st.

Beers Smock—Large, yellow with dull red cheek; quality second class, hardy, robust and an immense bearer. Free. October.

Carman—A very promising early peach, ripening here about Aug. 10th to 15th. Large, rich, juicy and of high quality. Color pale yellow with deep blush. Skin very tough. Unsurpassed for freedom from rot and as a shipper. One of the best and most profitable market varieties.

Chair's Choice—Of largest size, yellow and red, firm; a strong grower and heavy bearer. Free. September.

Champion, W—An extra early peach of iron-clad hardiness. For a very early peach it is also remarkable for its size and quality, many specimens having attained to the size of ten inches in circumference. Free. August 15th.

Crawford's Early—Very large, yellow and red. Best quality; very beautiful and popular; productive; free. Early September.

Crawford's Late—Similar to Early Crawford, but later and not quite as productive. Free. End September.

Crosby—The constant and abundant bearing, often when all others failed, has brought this variety into public favor. It is the hardiest peach known. The tree grows low and spreading. Fruit is of medium size, bright orange yellow splashed with carmine. Very popular. Free. September 15th.

Early Rivers, W—Large creamy white with pink cheek, juicy, sweet, and of very rich flavor. Reliable. Early August.

Elberta—The most popular peach grown. It is hardy, a sure bearer and very prolific. Fruit large yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy and of high quality. A generally successful market peach North and South. Ripens soon after Early Crawford. Free.

Fitzgerald—Similar to Early Crawford in season, size, color and quality but very much hardier. It will often bear when Early Crawford does not. An early bearer and reliable.

Globe—New. An improved Late Crawford; larger, later and much more productive; one of the best. Free. Oct. 1st.

Graves—Similar to Early Crawford in appearance and quality and nearly as large, but ripens some two weeks earlier. Fruit round, brilliant, showy. Flesh yellow, perfectly free, sweet and of high flavor. Not subject to rot. A good shipper. The tree is a free grower and early bearer.

Greensboro, W—New. An improvement on the Alexander with which it ripens, but it is double its size and very beautiful. Prolific and of excellent quality.

Hill's Chili—Medium size, dull yellow; very hardy and a great bearer. Free. End September.

Kalamazoo—A popular market variety in Michigan. Large, showy and delicious. Very prolific. Early September. Free.

Mountain Rose, W—Large, white and carmine, of excellent quality and very reliable. August.

Niagara—In appearance just like Elberta and of same size. However, it is a much better peach in quality, much less subject to leaf curl and other diseases, hardier and about a week later. Planted more than all others in the famous Niagara peach belt.

Old Mixon Free, W—Large, white with red cheek; fine quality; very hardy and prolific, reliable. Middle September.

Old Mixon Cling, W—Large, pale yellow and crimson; rich and high flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches. End September.

Salway—One of the best and most regular bearers. Very large, creamy yellow with crimson cheek. Flesh deep yellow, juicy, rich and sweet. Free. Early October.

Sneed, W—New. The earliest peach known. Ripens some eight or ten days before Alexander. Medium, white and blush; quality excellent. Productive and profitable.

Triumph—New. A yellow fleshed peach, ripening with Alexander. Tree is very vigorous, prolific, and in great demand. Fruit of good size, yellow and crimson. Free.

Wager—One of the hardiest, most reliable and productive peaches; quality excellent; large, yellow and red. Free. Early September.

Wheatland—A peach of the largest size. Golden yellow, flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, rich and perfectly free. Late September.

Wonderful—New; a very large peach of a rich golden yellow and carmine color; best quality; very vigorous and productive. Free. October 1st.

APRICOTS.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 32.

The Apricot is one of the most delicious of all fruits. It requires the same kind of soil and treatment as the peach. It is, however, a favorite of the curculio, which must be kept in check as recommended for plums. The Russian varieties (those marked with an "R") are much hardier than the others and peaches, and often succeed where these fail. Plant 15 feet apart each way.

Alexander, R—Large, oblong, yellow and red; sweet and delicious. An immense bearer. One of the best. July 1st.

Alexis, R—Large, yellow, with red cheek. Slightly acid, but rich. A rapid grower and free bearer. Middle July.

Catherine, R—Vigorous and productive, medium size, yellow, mild, sub-acid. End July.

Gibb, R—The earliest. Medium size, yellow; fine quality and productive. End of June.

Harris—New. The largest, hardiest and best apricot known. Has been largely grown in New York state with good success. Prolific and profitable. July 20th.

J. L. Budd, R—Large, white and red; juicy, sweet and extra fine. The best late variety. Vigorour and prolific. August.

Moorpark—One of the largest. Orange with red cheek. Of a rich flavor and very productive. August.

Nicholas, R—Medium large, white, sweet and melting. Very handsome and valuable. July.

QUINCES.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 32.

This tree succeeds best in a deep, strong alluvial soil, though some of the strong-growing varieties do well in any good soil. Cultivate, fertilize and prune freely. Plant ten to twelve feet apart each way.

Angiers—A vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Quality second-class. October.

Bourgeat—A new variety for which most remarkable qualities are claimed as unusually heavy growth, great productiveness, very large size, high quality and long keeping. October.

Champion—Larger than Orange, equally as good; more vigorous and productive, but later. November 1st.

Meeches Prolific—A very early and regular bearer; wonderfully productive; fruit large, handsome and of fine quality; one of the best. October.

Orange—Well known and popular; sometimes called the Apple Quince. October.

Rea's Mammoth—A seedling of the Orange; larger, earlier and better; tree very vigorous and productive. October.

APPLES.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 32.

Plant apple trees 30 to 40 feet apart each way. Russian varieties are marked by affixing an "R" to name. Dwarf apple trees we can furnish only of such varieties as have a "D" after the name.

SUMMER.

Early Harvest—Medium to large, pale yellow, mild and excellent; productive. August.

Golden Sweet—Large, pale yellow, tender and very sweet. August.

Red Astrachan, R. D.—Large and handsome, crimson, rather acid; a good grower and very hardy. August.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale yellow, sweet, tender and juicy; a moderate grower; productive; profitable. August.

Tetofski, R. D.—Medium size, yellow, striped red; juicy, sprightly and very attractive. July and August.

Yellow Transparent, R.—New, medium, pale yellow; tender, juicy, sprightly; a good early bearer. August.

AUTUMN.

Alexander, R.—Very large and handsome, crimson; sub-acid, pleasant. September and October.

Bietigheimer, D.—One of the largest and handsomest of apples; sub-acid and pleasant flavor. September.

Duchess of Oldenburg, R. D.—Large, striped; tender, juicy, sub-acid; a good grower, regular and free bearer. September.

Gravenstein—Very large, striped; tender, rich, sub-acid; profitable. September and October.

Maiden's Blush, D.—Large, beautiful, yellow with blush cheek; fine quality and prolific. September and October.

Pumpkin Sweet—A very large, yellowish russet; very rich and sweet. October and November.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow shaded and striped with red; juicy, tender and sub-acid; productive. October to December.

Wolf River, R.—Large, greenish-yellow shaded with crimson; juicy, pleasant, spicy and excellent; tree vigorous and very hardy. October and November.

WINTER.

Baldwin—Large, dark red; sub-acid, good; productive and profitable. December to March.

Ben Davis—Large, handsome, striped; a valuable late keeper. December to March.

Bismarck—Introduced from New Zealand. Large, yellow with red cheek. Pleasant, sub-acid, tender and good. Tree a very short jointed, compact grower, with an abundance of large luxuriant leaves. Remarkable in that it usually bears when two years old. November.

Fallawater—Very large, greenish-yellow with red cheek; good, vigorous and productive. November to March.

Fameuse (Snow)—Well-known, productive; medium size, deep crimson; flesh white. November.

Gano—New; large, deep red and very attractive; tender, mild and sub-acid; a free grower and early bearer; prolific; good shipper and keeper. February to May.

Grimes' Golden, R.—Large, golden yellow; best quality; very productive, hardy and vigorous. January to April.

Greening, Rhode I.—Large, green; tender, rich, sub-acid; productive,; very popular. December to April.

King of T. Co.—A handsome red apple of the largest size and best quality; good grower and bearer. November to March.

Mann—Medium to large; yellow, juicy and pleasant; an early and free bearer. January to April.

Northern Spy—Large, striped red; quality excellent; free grower and productive. December to June.

Pewaukee—Medium, bright yellow splashed with red; sub-acid, rich and aromatic. January to May.

Rambo—Medium, yellow striped with red; productive. November.

Roxbury Russet—Medium to large; yellow russet; crisp and good; productive. January to June.

Salome, R.—Medium, striped red and yellow; good quality; withstands wind better than other varieties; bears early and abundantly. February to August.

Talman Sweet—Medium, bright yellow; and very sweet; productive. November to April.

Twenty Ounce—A very large, showy, striped apple; brisk and sub-acid; a free grower and very productive; popular. November to January.

Wagener—Medium, yellow shaded with crimson; flesh firm and of good quality; an early and abundant bearer. December to May.

Walbridge, R.—Medium size, handsome, striped; quality good; productive; a good grower and one of the hardiest. March to June.

Wealthy, R.—Medium to large, dark red; sub-acid; a free grower, productive and extra hardy. November to January.

CRAB APPLES.

Hyslop—Large, deep crimson; very popular. October to January.

Montreal Beauty—Large, bright yellow and red. Firm, acid. Very good and handsome. A free grower, hardy and productive. October.

Transcendent—A beautiful variety of the Siberian Crab; red and yellow; very handsome; a remarkable grower and bearer. September and October.

Whitney—One of the largest; green splashed with carmine; juicy and rich; a great bearer. August and September.

NUTS.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 32.

Heretofore the culture of nuts has been entirely neglected in this country east of the Rocky Mountains, the supply coming from the forest and importations from Europe. There is, however, no reason why this country should not produce enough to largely export instead of importing them. The market for nuts is sure and profits large. Aside from the value of the nuts, the timber of some varieties, as Walnuts and Hickories, is very valuable, and becoming more so every year. A word to the wise, etc.

Almond, Hard Shell—Hardy, with large, plump kernel. Very beautiful when in bloom.

Almond, Soft Shell—Not as hardy as the hard shelled, otherwise preferable.

Chestnut, American—Our native variety. Smaller than the Spanish but sweeter.

Chestnut, Japan—A dwarfish tree, bearing very young. Decidedly ornamental, hardy and productive. The nuts are several times the size of the American and of excellent flavor.

Chestnut, Spanish or Maroon—A hardy tree, producing nuts of very large size and good flavor.

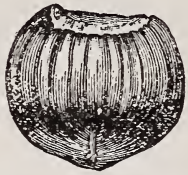
The following three improved varieties are known to be seedlings of the Spanish or European Chestnut and probably crosses with the native American.

Chestnut, Numbo—Grafted. Nuts very large and of good quality. Tree very hardy, productive, bears young and ripens its nuts up early, hence very profitable.

Chestnut, Paragon—Grafted. A good grower, hardy and very prolific. Burrs of immense size, 3 to 5 large nuts in a burr. Kernel fine grained, sweet and of good quality.

Chestnut, Ridgely—Grafted. Tree of immense size and very productive. More than 5 bushels of nuts, which sold at $11.00 a bushel, have been gathered from the original tree in a single season. Nuts of medium size, sweet and very good. Very valuable.

Filbert English—A shrub growing 6 to 8 feet high, entirely hardy, succeeding on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly. Larger and better than the native American variety. One of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow.



ENGLISH FILBERT.

Hickory, Shell Bark—The best flavored nut. Also a fine shade and valuable timber tree.

Hickory, Pecan—The shell of this variety is much thinner than that of the Shell Bark, the kernel larger and equally sweet. Found native in the Southern States only, but hardy at the North also.

Walnut, Black—A lofty, rapid growing native tree. Valuable both for its nuts and timber, which latter is very durable and largely used in the manufacture of furniture and cabinet ware.

Walnut, English or Madeira—This is the large, thin shelled English Walnuts of the fruit stores, of which immense quantities are annually imported. Unlike the native walnuts, the nut drops from its shucks when ripe as readily as those of the hickory. The tree is of lofty growth, very productive, but not fully hardy north of New York city.

Walnut, Japan, Sieboldi—Perfectly hardy. One of the handsomest and most stately ornamental trees. Its leaves are immense. It bears young and abundantly. Should be more generally planted.

Walnut, White or Butternut—A handsome native tree, valuable for shade and timber as well as its nuts.

MULBERRIES.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 32.

Downing's Everbearing—Fruit large, black, handsome, sweet and rich; a rapid grower, and productive. Also a fine shade tree.

New American—Good as Downing's Everbearing in every respect, but a much hardier tree. Fruit large, black, sweet and rich. Very vigorous and productive. Ripening from middle of June to middle of September.

Russian—A very hardy and rapid-growing timber tree. Leaves are used for feeding silk worms. Fruit sweet and good but small.

FIGS.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 32.

The fig requires protection over winter in the Northern States, which may be given by bending it down and covering it with soil on the approach of severe weather; or the bush may be tied together closely, a loose-fitting box put over it and filled in with sawdust; or else they may be planted in tubs and wintered in cellar. They are well worth a little trouble in the way of protection. Plant in warm, dry ground some six to ten feet apart.

Brown Turkey—Brownish purple, large and rich.

Celestial or Sugar—Fruit small but very sweet.

Doubtless you have often observed, as you were passing along the street, houses whose surroundings were so neat and tasty as to attract your special attention. The grading had been well done and is now covered with a closely shaven turf. The walks and drives well located, not numerous, but handy and in easy natural curves. But above all were the grand old shade trees, Elms, Maples and Linden. The smaller flowering and weeping trees along the edges, as Magnolias, Laburnums, Thorns, Weeping Birch, Elms, Mulberries, etc. Then there was the flowering shrubbery in the corners and on the inside curves of walks and drives, just as if the walks were built around them. The Evergreen hedge provides a natural border to the lawn and shuts the view off from the back ground; and you certainly remember those bright colored flowers that showed off so gaily against the dark green of this same hedge. Nor do you forget the climbers on the verandas, Clematis, Roses, or Wisteria. Why, those were the very first that attracted your attention. Living in such a place you could be happy, you feel, but—well, yes, certainly, if you were to buy the place, you would expect to pay roundly for such improvements over what the mere land and buildings were worth. But you consider that this same lot was once bare of everything and that someone had the taste, foresight and ambition to plant the trees and shrubbery, and that the whole outfit probably did not cost over fifty dollars, and perhaps much less, and that you can do the same thing.

In this way and by growing fruit and vegetables in the garden, the city man provides himself with as large a share of the advantages of country life as possible. In view of this, what shall we say of the farmer who, deprived of the advantages the city affords, neglects even to provide his family with the best part of country life by failing to have a good garden, plenty of fruit all the year round, to say nothing of the grand opportunities for providing a pleasant, refined and comfortable home and surroundings.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGES 32 AND 33.

Alder, Imperial Cut-leaved—A very striking and beautiful tree with large and deeply cut foliage. Very hardy and vigorous. Elegant.

Ash, Acuba Leaved—A fine tree having green leaves, curiously dotted with spots of golden yellow. Conspicuous and attractive.

Balm of Gilead—A rapid growing poplar of spreading habit bearing aromatic buds of medicinal virtue.

Beech, Rivers Purple-leaved—Very handsome. Foliage crimson in early spring, which changes to a rich, dark purple later in season. For grouping on the lawn with other foliage it cannot be surpassed, but is equally as desirable as a single specimen.

Beech, Fern-leaved—Of elegant round habit, and delicately cut fern-like foliage.

Birch, Pyramidal—Silvery-white bark with fine pyramidal habit.

Catalpa, Bungei—(Umbrella Catalpa.) Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high it makes a symmetrical umbrella-shaped head without pruning. Its leaves are large, heart shaped, glossy, and grow so thick together as to look like shingles on a roof. Very hardy and succeeds everywhere. Very unique and desirable.

Catalpa, Teas Japan—An exceedingly rapid grower with large, luxuriant foliage and spikes of large, handsome white flowers, similar to the Horse Chestnut. Fragrant, entirely hardy.

Cherry, Large Double Flowered—Remarkably beautiful. It bears its blossoms in such masses as to almost conceal its branches, each one resembling a small double white rose.

Cornus, White Flowering Dogwood—A small, native tree producing white flowers 3 to to 3½ inches in diameter, early in spring before the leaves begin to appear. Very showy.

Cornus, Red Flowering Dogwood—Similar to the above, except that the flowers are of a deep rosy pink color.

Crab Apple, Bechtel's Double Flowering—Tree of medium size, covered in May with a mass of large, double, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink. Very beautiful and bound to become popular when better known.

Elm, Amer. White.—The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our forests. One of the grandest park or street trees.

Euonymus (Strawberry Tree)—A small tree of great beauty, bearing a dense mass of brilliant rose colored berries which last into mid-winter. Entirely hardy.

Horse Chestnut, White Flowering—A well known tree of symmetrical form, dense habit, dark green foliage, producing large spikes of white flowers abundantly, early in spring.

Horse Chestnut, Double White—Similar to above except having double flowers.

Horse Chestnut, Red Flowering—Very showy, blooms later than the white varieties and does not grow quite as fast.

Judas Tree, or Red Bud—A very ornamental native tree of medium size. Beautiful in foliage and flower. The latter are small, delicate, reddish purple and appear in great abundance before the foliage.

Koelreuteria—A small, round headed, hardy tree bearing large clusters of golden yellow flowers about August 1st. Very showy.

Laburnum Scotch—A small tree with smooth, shining leaves and long drooping racemes of showy yellow flowers. Very ornamental.

Larch, European—A needle bearing deciduous tree, of rapid, symmetrical and pyramidal growth. The smaller and younger branches droop down. Handsome, perfectly hardy and thrives most anywhere.

Linden, American—(Basswood)—A rapid growing, beautiful, native tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers, rich in honey.

Linden, European—A large, upright, pyramidal-shaped tree, bearing large leaves and fragrant flowers.

Linden, Silver-leaved—A handsome, vigorous growing tree with large leaves, whitish on under side, which produce a beautiful appearance when stirred by the wind. One of the best.

Magnolia, Acuminata—(Cucumber Tree)—A beautiful native tree with rich large leaves and fragrant flowers.

Magnolia, Soulangeana—Flowers white and purple. One of the finest and handsomest.

Magnolia, Tripetela—A native tree of medium size, with immense leaves and white flowers 4 to 6 inches across that appear in June. Very fine.

Maple, Norway—A distinct, foreign variety with large, broad leaves of a deep, rich green color. The most desirable for street, park or lawn.

Maple, Schwedlerii—A purple-leaved variety of the Norway Maple. The young shoots and leaves are of a very bright crimson color, changing to a purplish green in the older leaves. Very valuable.

Maple, Silver Leaved—An excellent shade tree of rapid growth. Desirable for quick effects. It succeeds much better on cold wet clay land than Sugar or Norway Maples. Very hardy.

Maple, Sugar—A well known, native tree. having a very symmetrical, dense head. One of the best shade trees for street and park. Also valuable for sugar making, and timber.

Maple, Wier's Cut-leaved—A silver Maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage. A rapid grower; shoots, splendid and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance.

Mountain Ash, European—A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular. Covered in June with a mass of white flowers, later with yellow berries, which turn into bright scarlet and last long into winter. Very beautiful.

Mountain Ash, Oak Leaved—A very fine, medium-sized tree, having deeply lobed leaves. An elegant tree for lawn and park. Very hardy.

Oak, Scarlet—A well shaped, native tree of rapid growth. Remarkable and handsome in the autumn, when its foliage changes to a bright scarlet.

Paulownia—Empress tree. A tropical looking tree from Japan of very rapid growth, with leaves from 12 to 14 inches across. Its trumpet-shaped flowers appear in May. Quite hardy.

Poplar, Carolina—Of rapid growth and pyramidal form, with large glossy leaves. One of the best.

Poplar, Lombardy—Well known and remarkable for its erect, spire-like form.

Salisburia—(Maiden Hair Tree)—A singular cone-bearing, deciduous tree with peculiar leaves. Beautiful.

Thorn—(Hawthorn)—A small tree of somewhat irregular growth. Exceedingly beautiful when in bloom during June, densely loaded with large clusters of flowers resembling double daisies. We have them in three colors, double white, double scarlet and Paul's new double or crimson.

Tulip Tree—(Whitewood)—One of the grandest of our native trees, with large glossy leaves of peculiar shape and beautiful tulip-like flowers. A large tree in full bloom is a magnificent sight indeed.

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 33.

TEAS WEEPING MULBERRY.

Beech, Weeping—A remarkably peculiar, vigorous growing tree. Rather awkward when denuded, but of wonderful grace and beauty when covered with its rich and luxuriant foliage.

Birch, Cut-leaf Weeping—Deservedly one of the most popular of all weeping trees. A strong, upright grower with graceful drooping branches. Silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage.

Cherry, Japan Weeping—One of the finest lawn trees. Very graceful and attractive at all times and exceedingly gay when in bloom. Should be in every yard.

Elm, Camperdown—A vigorous weeping tree, sufficient in itself to make a good-sized arbor, roof and all.

Mt. Ash, European Weeping—An awkward straggling tree. Very conspicuous.

Mulberry, Teas Weeping—A graceful, beautiful, weeping tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground, gracefully swaying in the wind. Foliage small, lobed, and of a delightful fresh glossy green. A rapid grower and exceedingly hardy.

Willow, Babylonica—The well known, tall growing weeping willow.

Willow, Kilmarnock—One of the most beautiful of the low growing, weeping varieties. Vigorous grower and quite distinct in appearance.

Willow, New American—Similar to Kilmarnock, except that its branches are very fine and slender, giving it a very airy and graceful appearance. A strong grower and perfectly hardy.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 33.

Almond—A beautiful small shrub blooming early in June; branches are literally covered with flowers of size and shape of daisies; double white and double pink.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon—This beautiful shrub flowers late in summer when most others are out of bloom. It bears large double flowers similar to the hollyhock very abundantly on strong, erect branches. Very hardy and of easiest cultivation. We have them in white, red, purple and striped; all double.

Althea, Variegated—Leaves bright green, broadly margined with light yellow; very showy.

Azalea Mollis—Among the very finest of hardy flowering shrubs. They bloom profusely in May and June in all shades of lemon, orange, salmon and red. Very showy and gay.

Berberry, Common European—A spiny shrub, blooming in May and June, with drooping racemes of yellow flowers followed by bright orange-scarlet berries

Berberry, Purple-leaved—Same as the above except in foliage, which is a rich violet-purple all summer.

Calycanthus, Sweet-Scented Shrub—An interesting shrub having rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers. It blooms abundantly in June and at intervals through the summer.

Cornus, Elegantissima, Var.—(Variegated Dogwood)—One of the handsomest varie-

CORNUS, ELEGANTISSIMA, VAR.

gated leaved shrubs. Bark brilliant red, leaves green, broadly margined with white.

Cornus, Sanguinosa (Dogwood)—A native shrub with blood-red bark. Very pretty and conspicuous in winter.

Deutzia, Crenata—Similar to the above, but taller and flowers are double, white and tinged with rose.

Deutzia, Gracilis—A charming variety and very hardy. An abundant bloomer of pure white flowers about Decoration Day, on which account it is very popular.

Eleagnus Longipes—A handsome silvery-leaved shrub, bearing bright yellow flowers and orange-red eatable berries about ½ inch long that make a delicious sauce. Very showy and useful.

Exochordia, Grandiflora—A fine shrub, producing large white flowers profusely in May.

Filbert, Purple—Leaves large and dark purple. Very distinct and conspicuous.

Forsythia, or Golden Bell—A hardy shrub, blooming freely early in spring.

Fringe, Purple (Smoke Tree)—A shrub of small tree of spreading habit, covered in midsummer with a profusion of dusky hair-like flowers. Strikingly peculiar and beautiful.

Fringe, White—A small, native tree having large glossy leaves. It produces clusters of long, pure white flowers in May and June, that droop down and appear like fringe.

Hydrangea, P. Grandiflora—One of the most popular of hardy shrubs. It has large, rich, abundant foliage, immense pyramidal-shaped panicles of white flowers in August and continuing until frost. Fertilize well and prune severely.

Hypericum Moserianum—A small shrub bearing large yellow flowers in great abundance most of the summer. Very fine.

Philadelphus (Syringa or Mock Orange,) Golden-Leaved—Dwarf and very compact. The foliage is dense and of a golden-yellow throughout the season. Hardy and useful for grouping with other foliage shrubs, especially those of a dark color.

Double Syringa—A double-flowering variety of the popular Mock Orange. Fragrant and as double as a rose. Very choice and desirable.

Privet Californian—A very vigorous variety with large glossy leaves. Very valuable for hedges.

Prunus Pissardi, Purple-leaved Plum—Foliage of a bright purplish red, remaining so all through the season. Entirely hardy. One of the most valuable hardy foliage shrubs on the list.

Prunus Triloba (Double-Flowering Plum)—Blooms much like flowering Almond, but earlier and larger, of a delicate pink color. Hardy and exceedingly handsome.

Quince, Japan—An old and an esteemed shrub, bearing a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in early spring. Makes a lovely hedge.

Snowball or Guilder Rose—A well-known shrub, growing about 8 feet high, and bearing large balls of snow-white flowers in June. Perfectly hardy.

Snowball, Japanese—Different in foliage and habit from the above, but is, if possible, even more prolific. Very fine.

Spirea—These are all low shrubs of easy culture and perfectly hardy.

Anthony Waterer—15 to 18 inches. Large heads of dark crimson flowers blooming all summer.

Opulifolia Aurea (Golden leaved)—Golden yellow foliage and pure white flowers, June.

Reevesii, (Lance leaved)—Dwarf, numerous white flowers that cover the whole plant. June.

Prunifolia—(Bridal Wreath)—Bears pure white, double, daisy like flowers in great masses in May and June.

Van Houti—This is not only the finest Spirea, but one of the finest of all shrubs. Literally a fountain of bloom. White, June.

Tamarix, Africana—A hardy, vigorous growing shrub having curious, small, scale-like leaves and small, rosy pink flowers that appear in great abundance before the leaves. Very pretty.

Weigela—Shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spread and droop as they grow older. In June and July they produce masses of superb large trumpet-shaped flowers. Very effective. We have them in pink, red and variegated.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 34.

Ampelopsis Veitchii—(Japan Ivy)—One of the finest of ornamental climbers. It clings firmly to stone, brick or wood and is entirely hardy. Foliage small but rich and dense, changing in autumn to carmine and gold of exceeding brilliancy.

Clematis, Jackmanii—The flowers when fully expanded are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Rich purple, with a velvety appearance. It blooms profusely and continually from July until frost.

Clematis, Henrii—This variety has even larger and more perfect blossoms than the Jackmanii and is white as snow, but is not quite as prolific.

Clematis, Romana—Very hardy and vigorous grower. Flowers are very large, sky blue and abundant.

Wistaria, Chinese Blue—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing large, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May.

Whistaria, Chinese White—Much like the above, except the flowers are white and last longer.

EVERGREENS.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 34.

IRISH JUNIPER.

Arbor Vitæ—(American)—Well known. A rapid grower. Very desirable for hedges.

Arbor Vitæ Siberian—Of rather slow growth, very compact and symmetrical and of a pretty dark green color. Exceedingly hardy.

Arbor Vitæ, Tom Thumb—Of dwarf habit, hardy and valuable for small grounds.

Fir, Silver (American Balsam)—A strong, symmetrical growing, pyramidal tree. Its foliage is dark green on the upper and silvery white on the underside. It is very hardy and generally successful.

Juniper, Irish—A popular variety. Very erect, forming a column of deep green foliage. Useful in small places and for contrast.

Juniper, Virginia—The red cedar. A well-known native tree. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

Pine, Austrian—A remarkably robust, hardy spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green. A rapid grower.

Pine, Montana or Dwarf—A low, curious, spreading specie, attaining only the size of a bush.

Red Cedar—See Juniper, Virginia.

Pine, Scotch—A well-known, robust, rapid growing tree of dull bluish-green foliage.

Spruce, Colorado Blue—The choicest and most beautiful of all evergreens. Of compact growth, symmetrical, pyramidal form with foliage of a rich steel blue color. Very hardy. Of this tree we offer some grafted specimens which are the richest and most elegant to be seen anywhere.

Spruce, Hemlock or Weeping—An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage. A lovely lawn tree, also makes highly ornamental hedge.

Spruce, Norway—A valuable tree either as single specimen or for grouping; also makes a fine hedge. Very popular.

ROSES.

SEE PRICE LIST ON PAGE 34.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

The following are all hardy, and yet a slight protection in exposed situations is desirable. They all bloom profusely in June and more or less through the summer. Fertilize and prune freely.

Alfred Colomb—Very large and full. Brilliant carmine crimson; extremely fragrant. A free grower.

Annie de Diesbach—Very large, brilliant crimson; fragrant, vigorous.

Baron de Bonstetten—Flowers large and very double; color rich, dark red, passing to deep, velvety maroon. Very fragrant.

Caroline de Sansal—Pale flesh color, large and full. Vigorous.

Clio—New. The perfection in Hybrid Perpetuals. Of delicate satin blush with a little deeper center. Large, well shaped and very double. Strong, robust, hardy and prolific. A jewel.

Coquette Des Alps—White, slightly shaded with carmine. Vigorous and free bloomer.

Coquette Des Blanches—Pure white of medium size, but full and very pretty. A free grower.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant, velvety crimson, large and showy. A free grower and bloomer.

Gen. Washington—Large, flat, brilliant rosy crimson; prolific. A moderate grower.

John Hopper—Bright rose with carmine center. Large and full, very fragrant. Free grower.

La France—Rich satiny peach, changing to deep rose; large and full. A constant bloomer. The sweetest of all. Free grower.

Louis Van Houtte—Bright crimson, large, full and fragrant. Moderate grower.

Madam Masson—Large and double, reddish crimson. A constant bloomer.

Mad. Plantier—Pure white, large and very double. A free bloomer and grower.

Magna Charta—Pink and carmine; very large and full; a profuse bloomer. Fragrant. Free grower,

Marshall P. Wilder—Bright cherry carmine; very fragrant and one the freest bloomers. Vigorous.

Margaret Dickson—New. Perfectly hardy and very vigorous. A free summer and autumn bloomer. Flowers white with pale flesh center, of a waxy texture and delightful fragrance. A great acquisition.

Mrs. Laing—Very free flowering; commences early and continues to bloom profusely until fall. Of delicate pink color. Very fragrant.

Paul Neyron—The largest of all. Deep rose color. A free bloomer and vigorous grower.

Persian Yellow—Deep golden yellow. The finest yellow hardy rose grown.

Prince C. De Rohan—Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full. Free grower.

Soleil D'Or—New. This fills a long felt want. The only yellow rose that is hardy and a perpetual bloomer. Besides it is large, very double and fragrant. Its color varies from clear yellow to old gold. It is a good healthy grower. A decided acquisition.

Vick's Caprice—The only hardy variegated rose. A vigorous grower, bearing large and fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color, striped with white and carmine. Very beautiful in bud, they being long and pointed and showing the stripes to great advantage.

MOSS ROSES.

Admired for the curious mossy covering of the buds. The following are all free growers, perfectly hardy and the best of this class.

Capt. Jno. Ingraham—Dark velvety purple; full and fine.

Comptesse De Murinais—White tinged with flesh. Large.

Glory of Mosses—Pale rose, very large, full and beautiful.

Perpetual White—Pure white; blossoms in clusters.

Princess Adelaide—Blush, becoming quite pale. Very double.

CLIMBING ROSES.

These are particularly useful for training over arbors, verandas, pillars, etc., and for covering unsightly objects. All are rank growers and perfectly hardy.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, nearly white. Blooms in clusters.

Crimson Rambler—New. Of Japan origin. Very vigorous, growing eight to ten feet a season after it is well established. Entirely hardy and extremely prolific. It blooms in clusters. Of a beautiful crimson color and lasts a long time. It is a jewel.

Dorothy Perkins—New. Similar to Crimson Rambler except in color which is a clear shell pink. It blooms in clusters of 10 to 30 or more. Its flowers are not only large for a rambler but well formed, very double and fragrant. A strong, healthy grower and very hardy.

Empress of China—New. Unsurpassed as to vigor of growth and hardiness. A free bloomer, commencing late in May and continuing all summer except during drought. Flowers are small, but waxy and delicate, fragrant, dark red in the bud, but grow lighter with age.

Gem of the Prairie—Bright crimson, large and double. Fragrant.

Philadelphia—New. A decided improvement over Crimson Rambler. Larger flowers, very double and of a more intense crimson, which never fades. It blooms some two weeks earlier and keeps it up all summer. One of the best of all hardy climbers.

Pink Rambler—Similar to Crimson Rambler except in color.

Prairie Queen—Bright rosy red. Very large and fine.

Seven Sisters—Crimson, changing gradually to white.

White Rambler—Pearl white and fragrant. A fine companion to Crimson Rambler.

Yellow Rambler—Flowers light yellow and fragrant. Very vigorous, hardy and prolific.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

Grape Vines Our Specialty—Since 1880 we have made the propagation of grape vines our great specialty. In that time we have produced many millions of vines, which are now in successful bearing throughout this country and Canada. We know how, and do grow superior vines at a less cost than most other nurseries produce inferior vines for.

General Nursery Stock—Having a great variety of soils and a comparatively mild climate we grow all kinds of hardy trees, shrubs and plants to great perfection. We have never known the thermometer to drop 20° below zero and usually not below 12° and it is rarely that we have killing frosts between May 1st and Nov. 1st. During this long season the stock ripens up hard and firm and as we do not have the extremely cold weather common in many sections, even south of us, the winters do not seriously test its endurance. See third cover page for what our customers say in every part of the Union.

Facilities—We have ample cellar room, 60 x 100 feet, and all other facilities useful in this trade, and we handle the stock as safely and promptly as any other nursery. In answer to nurseries who have adopted the cry of "fresh dug" as their trade mark, we submit that proper cellaring for even six or seven months produces no injury whatever, while an hour's exposure in the open air for the want of a cellar, may. All the largest and best nurseries make use of cellars and it is only those who have not got them that shout "fresh dug." But cellar or no cellar is not the question, nursery stock may get damaged either way. The question is in the proper handling of it, and we point with pride to our record of over twenty years in this business, and the results attained, a little of which is indicated on the third cover page. We are always glad to have our stock compared and tested with that from other nurseries. Having perfect control over the temperature in our cellar, we can ship in perfectly dormant condition as early and as late in spring as desired.

Certificate of Inspection, see foot of page 14.

Fumigation—Our nursery stock has been examined according to law and pronounced free from San Jose scale and other vermin. Still as an additional precaution we have built an air-tight room where we shall fumigate our trees, etc., with hydrocyanic acid gas to kill any vermin, that may accidently be upon them.

No Orders Refused—It does not pay to put up orders of less amount than $1, and most nurserymen refuse to accept such. We, however, agree to carefully fill each and every order, no matter how small, so long as our stock lasts, being confident that our goods will please and bring further trade that does pay. In order to everywhere introduce our goods, we offer to mail for ten cents, two one year No. 1 grape vines or currants as samples (one kind only, of our selection) to show size and quality of our vines.

Superior Packing—Our packing, for which we charge nothing, is not excelled by any other establishment. Not only do we pack with a view to entire safety, but also as lightly as possible, in order to reduce transportation charges to a minimum. We pack our goods to carry safely to any part of the world. Everything is carefully labeled. Strawberries are packed in crates with plenty of ventilation to avoid heating.

Transportation Charges—Inquiries about cost of shipping usually come during the packing season when we are busiest, so that we are not always able to give them the attention we would like to. But you can find out for yourself by inquiring of your express or freight agent. The rate from this place is often less than the rate to this place, and by estimating the weight of the goods when packed, an approximate amount may be arrived at. The weight of our stock, when packed to go by mail, is about as follows per 100: Grape Vines, Currants and Gooseberries, 2 yr., No. 1, 20 lbs.; 1 yr. No. 1, 12½ lbs.; 1 yr., No. 2, 8 lbs.; Blackberries, 7 lbs.; Raspberries, 5 lbs.; Strawberries, 2½ lbs.; Asparagus, 2 yr., 6 lbs.; 1 yr., 4 lbs. Fruit and Ornamental Trees not packed, 5 to 7 ft., 125 lbs.; 4 to 5 ft., 80 lbs. Smaller trees and shrubs in proportion. Packed to go by express they weigh about one-half more and by freight twice as much.

Freight Prepaid—See paragraph headed freight prepaid on next page.

Order Early—Make your plans and order stock before the hurry of spring is upon you, and while you have leisure. There are many advantages to be gained by this. Always name the date when you want stock sent.

Our Guarantee—We warrant all our stock true to name and of quality represented to this extent that should any prove otherwise we hereby agree, upon proper proof, to refund the money received for the same, or else replace with others that are true. But we are not liable for damages other than herein named.

Our References—Regarding our reliability and responsibility we would refer you to the Citizens' Trust Co., Fredonia, N. Y., Postmaster, Express Agent, or any other business man or public officer here. When enquiring, do not forget to enclose a self-directed and stamped envelope for reply. Your own banker may also be able to give you our standing from the Mercantile Reports.

HORTICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS.

Grape Culturist—By A. S. Fuller. This is one of the very best works on the culture of hardy grapes. Contains full directions for propagation, culture, etc., with 150 excellent engravings illustrating planting, trimming, grafting, etc. 282 pages. Price, in cloth cover, $1.50 postpaid.

Landscape Gardening—By Elias A. Long, landscape architect. A treatise on beautifying homes, rural districts and cemeteries. A plain and practical work, with numerous illustrations and instructions so plain that they may be readily followed. 300 pages, bound in cloth, $1.50 postpaid.

The Fruit Garden—By P. Barry. A standard work on fruit and fruit trees, the author having had over thirty years' practical experience at the head of one of the largest nurseries of this country. Invaluable to all fruit growers. Illustrated. 516 pages. Price, in cloth cover, $1.50 postpaid.

Horticulturist's Rule Book—Contains in handy and concise form, a great number of rules and recipes required by fruit growers, gardeners, florists, farmers, etc. Compiled by L. H. Bailey, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Cornell University. Invaluable. Price, in cloth, 75 cents postpaid.

Horticultural Art Folio—A book of 84 colored plates, representing 181 of the best and most popular varieties of hardy fruits and flowering shrubbery, executed in the highest style of the lithographer's art, bound in leatherette cover. Splendid for soliciting orders for vines, plants and trees. Price $2.25 postpaid.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

Five, fifty and four hundred at 10, 100 and 1,000 rates respectively. 10, 100 and 1,000 may be made up of not to exceed 3, 10 and 20 varieties, respectively. Small fruits not over 4 varieties to the 100. Strawberries not over 2, nor over 5 varieties to the 1,000.

Freight Prepaid—Orders of $10.00 or over, with a remittance for full amount, will be sent freight paid to any shipping point in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware and all New England States except Maine. Also to the following distributing points: Wheeling, W. Va., Louisville, Ky., Indianapolis, Ind., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Detroit and Grand Rapids, Mich., Portland, Me., Richmond, Va., and Baltimore, Md. Also to the following points if one-fifth is added to price of stock, viz.: Raleigh and Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla., Chattanooga, Tenn. Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Denver, Colo., and St. Paul, Minn. From all these points to destination the purchaser pays the freight upon receipt.

Express Charges are all paid by the purchaser.

Postpaid—At single and 10 rates the following will be mailed postpaid: Grape Vines, Small Fruits and small plants of Ornamental Shrubbery. Also small trees, cut back at the single rate of first size priced. Inasmuch as postage on vines and plants to the Pacific States and some other distant points is cheaper than express charges, we often get orders for hundreds and thousands of vines and plants to be mailed. This we do when postage is added to the price, according to the following table:

POSTAGE.	PER 50.	PER 100.	POSTAGE.	PER 50.	PER 100.
Grapes, Currants and Gooseberries, 2 year, No. 1.....	$0 80	$1 50	Blackberries.....	$0 30	$0 50
The same, 1 year, No. 1.....	55	1 00	Strawberries.....	15	25
Raspberries.....	25	40	Asparagus, 2 year.....	30	50
			Asparagus, 1 year.....	20	35

Our vines and plants are very strong, hence the large amount of postage required. The postage on No. 2 grape vines, currants and gooseberries is but two-thirds as much as on No. 1.

Club Orders—Parties requiring but few vines and plants are invited to take advantage of our offer to send $10. worth, freight paid, by clubbing in with, or taking orders of their neighbors.

Early Orders will be booked if accompanied by at least one-quarter of amount. The balance may be sent with order to ship; or we can ship it C. O. D., if desired, by express or freight.

Substituting—In case we are out of a variety or size called for, we reserve the right to substitute another similar variety of equal merit, or another size or grade of an equal value, unless the words "No Substituting" are written on the order, in which case we will fill the order as far as we can, and return the balance.

Claims of any kind must be made within five days after receipt of goods. Those made after a lapse of 10 days will not be entertained.

Terms—Cash with order. Remit by postal or express order, bank draft or registered letter, at our risk. Money loose in ordinary letters is at the risk of the sender. Individual checks for less than $50.00 must be made out for 15 cents extra to cover exchange; $5.00 worth or more sent C. O. D. by express or freight, if desired, provided at least one-quarter of the amount, but not less than $2.00 accompanies the order. Return charges on the money will be added in all cases.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

Of Grape Vines, Currants and Gooseberries, 1-Year No. 2 Plants will be furnished at 2-3 the price of 1-Year No. 1; 3-Year No. 1 at 1-2 additional to price of 2-year No. 1. 1,000 Rates quoted upon any Stock not herein priced by the 1,000. Name varieties wanted, number of each and size, age or grade.

GRAPE VINES.

Described on Pages 5 to 9.

By Mail Postpaid at Single and Ten Rates	1 year No. 1			2 year No 1		
	Each	10	100	Each	10	100
Agawam (Rog. 15)	$0.08	$0.65	$ 2.25	$0.10	$0.85	$ 3.00
Amber Queen	.18	1.50	7.00	.25	2.00	10.00
Aminia (Rog. 39)	.10	.80	2.50	.12	1.00	3.50
Bacchus	.10	.80	2.50	.12	1.00	3.50
Barry (Rog. 43)	.15	1.25	5.50	.22	1.80	8.00
Brighton	.10	.80	3.00	.15	1.25	4.50
Brilliant	.30	2.50	11.00	.40	3.50	17.00
Campbell, new	.15	1.25	5.00	.22	2.00	8.00
Catawba	.08	.65	2.25	.10	.85	3.00
Champion	.10	.80	2.50	.12	1.00	3.50
Clinton	.08	.65	2.25	.10	.85	3.00
Colerain	.20	1.75	8.00	.30	2.50	12.00
Concord	.08	.65	2.25	.10	.85	3.00
Cottage	.10	.80	2.50	.12	1.00	3.50
Cynthiana	.15	1.25	5.00	.20	1.75	8.00
Delaware	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50
Diamond (Moore's)	.08	.65	2.25	.10	.85	3.00
Diana	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50
Dracut Amber	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50
Duchess	.12	1.00	4.00	.15	1.25	5.50
Early Daisy, new	.15	1.25	6.00	.25	2.00	9.00
Early Ohio	.15	1.25	6.00	.22	1.80	8.50
Early Victor	.12	1.00	3.50	.15	1.25	5.50
Eaton	.20	1.75	7.00	.30	2.50	10.00
Eldorado	.30	2.50	10.00	.40	3.50	15.00
Elvira	.08	.65	2.00	.10	.85	3.00
Empire State	.12	1.00	3.50	.15	1.25	5.00
Etta	.10	.85	3.00	.15	1.25	4.50
Eumelan	.12	1.00	4.00	.18	1.50	6.00
Gaertner (Rog. 14)	.16	1.30	6.00	.25	2.00	8.00
Geneva, new	.16	1.30	6.00	.25	2.00	8.50
Geothe (Rog. 1)	.20	1.60	7.00	.30	2.50	10.00
Green Mountain	.30	2.50	12.00	.40	3.50	16.00
Green's Early, new	.18	1.50	7.00	.25	2.00	9.00
Hartford	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50
Hayes	.12	1.00	3.50	.18	1.50	5.00
Herbert (Rog. 44)	.16	1.30	5.00	.25	2.00	8.00
Iona	.10	.80	2.50	.12	1.00	3.50
Isabella	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50
Ives	.10	.80	2.50	.12	1.00	3.00
Jefferson	.14	1.20	5.00	.20	1.75	7.50
Jessica	.15	1.25	6.00	.22	1.80	8.50
Lady	.12	1.00	4.00	.18	1.50	6.00
Lady Washington	.25	2.00	10.00	.35	3.00	14.00
Leader	.25	2.00	8.00	.35	3.00	12.00
Lindley (Rog. 9)	.08	.65	2.25	.10	.85	3.00
Lucile, new	.15	1.25	6.00	.25	2.00	9.00
Lutie	.15	1.25	5.00	.25	2.00	8.00
Martha	$0.10	$.080	$3.00	$0.12	$1.00	$4.00
McPike, new	.30	2.50	13.00	.45	4.00	18.00
Massasoit (Rog. 3)	.10	.80	3.00	.15	1.00	4.00
Merrimac (Rog. 19)	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.25	5.00
Moore's Early	.10	.80	3.25	.14	1.20	4.50
Mo. Riessling	.10	.80	2.50	.12	1.00	3.50
Moyer	.10	.80	2.75	.12	1.00	4.00
Niagara	.08	.65	2.25	.10	.85	3.25
Norton's Virginia	.15	1.25	5.00	.20	1.75	8.00
Perkins	.14	1.20	5.00	.20	1.70	7.00
Pocklington	.08	.65	2.25	.10	.80	3.25
Prentiss	.20	1.75	8.50	.30	2.50	13.00
Salem	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.00
Telegraph	.12	1.00	3.50	.15	1.25	5.00
Triumph	.30	2.50	12.00	.40	3.50	17.00
Ulster Prolific	.14	1.20	4.50	.18	1.60	6.50
Vergennes	.08	.65	2.50	.10	.85	3.50
Wilder (Rog. 4)	.10	.80	3.00	.15	1.25	5.00
Woodruff Red	.14	1.20	4.50	.18	1.60	6.50
Worden	.10	.80	2.75	.12	1.00	4.00
Wyoming Red	.10	.80	3.00	.14	1.20	4.50

CURRANTS.

Described on pages 9 and 10.

Black Champion	$0.10	$0.80	$2.50	$0.12	$1.00	$3.50
Chautauqua Climb.	.25	2.00	10.00	.35	3.00	15.00
Cherry	.10	.80	2.50	.12	1.00	3.50
Crandall	.15	1.25	5.00	.20	1.60	7.00
Fay's Prolific	.08	.65	2.00	.10	.85	3.00
Franco-German	.08	.65	2.00	.10	.85	3.00
La Versailles	.08	.65	2.00	.10	.85	3.00
Lee's Prolific	.10	.80	2.50	.12	1.00	3.50
North Star	.10	.80	2.50	.12	1.00	3.50
Pomona, new	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.00
Red Dutch	.10	.80	2.50	.12	1.00	3.50
Victoria	.10	.80	2.50	.12	1.00	3.50
White Grape	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.00
Wilder, new	.10	.80	3.00	.12	1.00	4.00

GOOSEBERRIES.

Described on pages 10 and 11.

Chautauqua, new	$0.30	$2.75	$14.00	$0.45	$4.00	$20.00
Downing	.15	1.25	5.00	.20	1.75	7.00
Houghton	.12	1.00	4.00	.18	1.50	6.00
Industry	.25	2.00	10.00	.35	3.00	14.00
Josselyn	.18	1.50	6.00	.25	2.00	8.00
Pearl	.15	1.25	5.00	.20	1.75	7.00
Smith's Improved	.15	1.25	5.00	.20	1.75	7.00
Triumph	.20	1.80	8.00	.30	2.50	10.00

RASPBERRIES.

Described on pages 11 and 12.

By Mail Postpaid at Ten Rates	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Columbian, new, purple	$0.60	$1.50	$12.00
Cuthbert, red	.50	1.25	10.00
Cumberland, new, black	.60	1.50	12.00
Eureka, black	.50	1.25	10.00
Golden Queen, yellow	.75	1.75	15.00
Gregg, black	.50	1.25	10.00
Kansas, black	.50	1.25	10.00
Loudon, red	.60	1.50	12.00
Marlboro, red	.50	1.25	10.00
Miller, red	.50	1.25	10.00
Ohio, black	.50	1.25	10.00
Palmer, black	.50	1.25	10.00
Schaeffer's Colossal, purple	.50	1.25	10.00
Souhegan, black	.50	1.25	10.00

BLACKBERRIES.

Described on page 12.

Ancient Briton	$0.60	$1.50	$12.00
Early Harvest	.50	1.25	10.00
El Dorado, new	.75	1.80	15.00
Erie	.60	1.50	12.00
Kittatinny	.60	1.50	12.00
Lucretia Dewberry	.50	1.25	10.00
Minnewaski	.90	2.50	20.00
Rathbun, new	.90	2.50	18.00
Snyder	.50	1.25	10.00
Stone's Hardy	.75	1.80	15.00
Taylor's Prolific	.60	1 50	12.00
Wachusett's Thornless	.90	2.50	20.00
Wilson's Early	.50	1.25	10.00
Wilson's Jr	.60	1.50	12.00

STRAWBERRIES.

Described on pages 13 and 14.

By Mail Postpaid at Ten Rates	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Autumn, P, see 4th cover page	$1.50	$10.00	
Brandywine	.30	.65	$3 50
Bubach, No. 5, P	.30	.65	4.00
Clyde	.30	.65	4.00
Crescent Seedling, P	.25	.50	3.00
Fairfield, very early, new	.30	.65	4.00
Gandy	.30	.65	4.00
Glen Mary, new	.30	.65	4.00
Haverland, P	.30	.65	4.00
Jessie	.30	.65	4.00
Michel's Early	.25	.50	3.00
Marshall, new	.30	.65	4.00
New York, new	.30	.65	4.00
Nick Ohmer, new	.30	.65	4.00
Pan-American, see 2nd cover page	2.00	15.00	
Rough Rider, new	.35	.75	5.00
Sample, P., new	.30	.65	4.00
Senator Dunlap	.30	.65	4.00
Sharpless	.30	.65	4.00
Warfield, P	.30	.60	3.00
Wm. Belt	.30	.65	4.00

In the Northern States April is by all odds the best time to plant strawberries, and May next best. We furnish no strawberry plants during June, July and August. Special rates on orders of 5,000 or more.

GARDEN ROOTS.

Described on page 14.

By Mail Postpaid at Ten Rates	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
Asparagus, Conover's Colossal and Barr's Mammoth, 1 year	$0.25	$0.50	$3.50
The same, 2 years	.40	.75	5.00
Columbian M., White and Palmetto, 1 year	.35	.60	4.00
The same, 2 years	.50	.90	6.00
Rhubarb, Myatt's Linnaeus and Victoria, 1 year	1.00	4.00	
Myatt's Linnaeus and Victoria, 2 years	1.50	6.00	

FRUIT TREES.

STANDARD PEARS.

Described on page 15.

	Each	10	100
2 and 3 years, No. 1, 5 to 7 ft., ¾ to ⅞ in. caliber	$0.25	$2.00	$15.00
2 and 3 years, 4 to 5 ft., ⅝ to ¾ in. caliber	.20	1.60	12.00
2 and 3 years, 3 to 4 ft., ½ to ⅝ in. caliber	.16	1.20	10.00
2 and 3 years, extra, 6 to 8 ft., ⅞ to 1¼ in. caliber	.30	2.50	

Bartlett and Seckel, ½ additional to above rates.

DWARF PEARS.

2 and 3 years, No. 1, 3 to 4 ft., ¾ to ⅞ in. caliber	$0.20	$1.60	$12.00
2 and 3 years, medium, 2 to 3 ft., ⅝ to ¾ in. caliber	.16	1.30	10.00
2 and 3 years, extra. 4 to 5 ft., ⅞ to 1 in. caliber	.25	2.00	

CHERRIES.

Described on page 17.

Sweet Varieties,	Each	10	100
2 and 3 years, No. 1, 5 to 7 ft., ¾ to ⅞ in. caliber	$0.40	$3.50	$30.00
2 and 3 years, medium, 4 to 5 ft., ⅝ to ¾ in. caliber	.35	3.00	25.00
2 and 3 years, extra, 6 to 8 ft., ⅞ to 1 in. caliber	.50	4.00	
Sour Varieties,			
2 and 3 years, No. 1, 4 to 5 ft., ¾ to ⅞ in caliber	.35	3.00	25.00
2 and 3 years, medium, 3 to 4 ft., ⅝ to ¾ in. caliber	.30	2.50	20.00
2 and 3 years, extra, 5 to 7 ft., ⅞ to 1 in. caliber	.45	3.50	
Rocky Mt. Improved Dwarf, 2 to 3 ft.	.30	2.50	

PLUMS.

Described on pages 16 and 17.

	Each	10	100
On Plum Roots, 5 to 7 feet, ¾ to ⅞ in. caliber	$0.25	$2.00	$16.00
On Plum Roots, 4 to 5 feet, ⅝ to ¾ in. caliber	.20	1.60	12.00
On Plum Roots, 6 to 8 feet, ⅞ to 1 in. caliber	.35	3.00	

New Varieties—Bartlett, Climax, First, October Purple, Shiro, Sultan, ¼ additional to above rates.

PEACHES.

Described on pages 18 and 19.

	Each	10	100
No. 1, 4 to 5 feet	$0.16	$1.25	$9.00
Medium, 3 to 4 feet	.12	1.00	7.00
Extra, 5 to 7 feet	.20	1.60	
Mailing size, postpaid	.12	1.00	8.00

Banner, Carman, Graves and Niagara, ¼ additional to above rates.

APPLES.

Described on page 20.

	Each	10	100
2 and 3 years, 5 to 7 ft., ⅝ to ⅞ in. caliber	$0.25	$2.00	$12.00
2 and 3 years, 4 to 5 ft., ⅝ to ¾ in. caliber	.20	1.60	10.00
2 and 3 years, extra, 6 to 8 ft., ⅞ and up in. caliber	.30	2.50	
Bismarck and Northern Spy, ¼ additional to above rates.			
Crab Apples, 5 to 7 ft., ¾ to ⅞ in. caliber	.25	2.00	
Dwarf Apples, No. 1	.35	3.00	

QUINCES.

Described on page 19.

	Each	10	100
No. 1, 3 to 4 ft.	$0.40	$3.50	
Medium, 2 to 3 ft.	.35	3.00	

Bourgeat and Rea's Mammoth, 1-5 additional.

APRICOTS AND NECTARINES.

Described on page 19.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft., first-class	$0.30	$2.50	$20.00
3 to 4 ft., medium	.25	2.00	16.00
5 to 7 ft., extra	.35	3.00	

MULBERRIES.

Described on page 21.

	Each	10	100
Downing's and New American, 5 to 7 ft.	$0.50	$4.00	
Russian, 6 to 8 ft.	.35	3.00	

NUT TREES.

Described on page 21.

	Each	10	100
Almonds, hard and soft shelled, 3 to 4 ft.	$0.30	$2.50	
Butternut, 5 to 7 ft.	.30	2.50	
Chestnut, American, 5 to 7 ft.	.30	2.50	$20.00
Chestnut, American, 4 to 5 ft.	.25	2.00	
Chestnut, Jap , 3 to 4 ft.	.50	4.50	
Chestnut, Grafted Paragon, Numbo and Ridgely, 3 to 4 ft.	.75		
Chestnut, Span., 3 to 4 ft.	.35	3.00	
Filberts, English, 3 to 4 ft.	.40	3.50	
Hickory, Shellbark, 3 to 4 ft.	.50	4.00	
Pecan, 2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	
Walnut, Black, 6 to 8 ft.	.35	3.00	
Walnut, English, 3 to 4 ft.	.50	4.00	
Walnut, Japan, 3 to 4 ft.	.40	3.50	

DWARF JUNEBERRIES.

	Each	10	100
Success, 2 to 3 ft.	$0.25	$2.00	16.00

WHORTLE OR HUCKLEBERRIES.

	Each	10	100
Large Blue, 1 year	$0.20	$1.50	

ELEAGNUS.

Described on page 25.

	Each	10	100
Longipes, 2 to 3 ft.	$0.25	$2.00	

FIGS.

Described on page 21.

	Each	10	100
Brown Turkey and Celestial	$0.35	$2.50	

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Described on pages 23 and 24.

	Each	10	100
Ailanthus—Gland., 6 to 8 ft.	$0.50		
Alder—Imp. Cut-leaved, 5 to 7 ft.	.75		
European, 5 to 6 ft.	.40		
Ash—Acuba-leaved, 4 to 5 ft.	.75		
White and European, 6 to 8 ft.	.50	$4.00	
Balm of Gilead, 8 to 10 ft.	.50	4.00	
Beech—Purple-leaved, 3 to 4 ft.	.75		
Purple-leaved, 4 to 5 ft.	1.00		
Fern-leaved, 3 to 4 ft.	1.00		
European, 3 to 4 ft.	.50		
Birch—Pyramidalis, 4 to 6 ft.	.65	6.00	
Pyramidalis, 6 to 8 ft.	.85	7.50	
Catalpa—Bungei, 6 to 7 ft.	1.00		
Speciosa and Tea's Japan, 6 to 8 ft.	.40	3.50	
Catalpa—Speciosa and Tea's Japan, 8 to 10 ft.	$0.60	$5.00	
Crab Apple—Bechtel's Double Flowering, 3 to 4 ft.	.60		
Cornus (Dogwood) — White Flowering, 3 to 4 ft.	.40		
Red Flowering, 3 to 4 ft.	1.00		
Elm—American White, 6 to 8 ft.	.50	4.00	
American White, 8 to 10 ft.	.70	6.00	
Elm—Scotch and Red, 6 to 8 ft.	.60	5.00	
Scotch and Red, 8 to 10 ft.	.75	6.00	
Euonymus (European Strawberry Tree)—4 to 5 ft.	.30	2.50	
Horse Chestnut—White Flowering, 5 to 7 ft.	.70	6.00	
Double White, 4 to 5 ft.	1.00		
Red Flowering, 4 to 5 ft.	1.00		
Judas Tree—American, 4 to 5 ft.	.60		

	Each	10	100
Koelreuteria—Paniculata, 3 to 4 ft	$0.50		
Laburnum—Common, 3 to 4 ft	.50		
Larch—European, 3 to 4 ft	.35		
Linden—American, 6 to 8 ft	.50	$4.00	
European, 6 to 8 ft	.50	4.00	
Silver-leaved, 6 to 8 ft	.75		
Liquidamber—Sweet Gum, 4 to 6 ft	.60		
Magnolia—Acuminata, 5 to 7 ft	.65		
Soulangeana, 2 to 3 ft	1.00		
Tripetela, 3 to 4 ft	.75		
Maple—Silver-leaved, 6 to 8 ft	.40	3.00	$25.00
Silver-leaved, 8 to 10 ft	.50	4.00	35.00
Norway and Sugar, 6 to 8 6t	.60	5.00	
Norway and Sugar, 8 to 10 ft	.75	6.00	
Schwedlerii, 5 to 7 ft	.85		
Wier's Cut-leaved, 6 to 8 ft	.50	4.00	
Wier's Cut-leaved, 8 to 10 ft	.65	6.00	
Mountain Ash—European, 6 to 8 ft	.35	3.00	
European, 8 to 10 ft	.45	4.00	
Oak-leaved, 5 to 6 ft	.50	4.00	
Oak—Cork bark, 5 to 7 ft	.75		
Scarlet, 4 to 5 ft	.75		
Poplar—Lombardy, 8 to 10 ft	.50	3.50	25.00
Lombardy, 10 to 12 ft	.60	4.50	35.00
Golden-leaved, 8 to 10 ft	.50	4.00	
Carolina, 8 to 10 ft	.40	3.00	25.00
Carolina, 10 to 12 ft	.50	4.00	30.00
Paulownia—Imperialis, 4 to 6 ft.	.75		
Salisburia—Maiden-Hair Tree, 5 to 7 ft	.75		
Thorns — Double White and Paul's Scarlet, 3 to 4 ft	.50	4.00	
Tulip Tree, 6 to 8 ft	.50	4.00	

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES.

Described on page 24.

	Each	10	100
Ash—Gold Bark	$1.00		
Beech—Pendula, 3 to 4 ft	1.00		
Birch—Cut-leaved Weeping, 5 to 7 ft	.75		
Same, 6 to 8 ft	1.00		
Elegans, Pendula, 3 to 4 ft	1.50		
Cherry—Japan Weeping, 4 to 6 ft.	1.00		
Cornus (Dogwood) — Florida Pendula, 4 to 6 ft	1.00		
Elm—Fulva Pendula, 5 to 7 ft	.75		
Camperdown	1.00		
Linden—White-leaved, 4 to 6 ft.	.75		
Mountain Ash—Weeping	.75		
Mulberry—Tea's New Russian	1.00		
Poplar—Large-leaved	1.00		
Willow—Kilmarnock	.50		
American, New	.50		
Babylonica, 5 to 7 ft	.40		
Wisconsin, 5 to 7 ft	.40		

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Described on pages 24 and 25.

	Each	10	100
Almond—Double Flowering, pink and white, 2 to 3 ft	$0.30	$2.50	
Althea (Rose of Sharon)—Double, 4 varieties, 2 to 3 ft.	$0.25	$2.00	
Variegated-leaved, 1½ to 2 ft.	.35	3.00	
Azalea—Ponticum, 12 to 15 in.			
Mollis, 12 to 15 inches	.65		
Amorpha—Fragrans and Fruticosa, 3 to 4 ft.	.30	2.50	
Berberry—European, common and purple-leaved, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	$15.00
European, common, 18 to 24 in.	.20	1.50	10.00
Thunbergii, 1½ to 2 ft.	.25	2.00	12.00
Calycanthus—Floridus, 2 to 3 ft.	.30	2.50	
Cornus (Dogwood)—Sanguinosa, 3 ft.	.25	2.00	
Elegantissima, Var., 1½ to 2 ft.	.35		
Corchorus—Japonica, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	
Currants—Crimson and Yellow Flowering, 3 to 4 ft.	.25		
Deutzia—Crenata, Double Flowering, 3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	
Gracilis, 12 to 15 in.	.25	2.00	
Eleagnus—Longipes, 1½ to 2 ft.	.25	2.00	
Exochorda—Grandiflora, 2 to 3 ft.	.25		
Elder—Cut-leaved, 2 to 3 ft.	.30		
Golden-leaved, 2 to 3 ft.	.30		
Variegated-leaved, 2 to 3 ft.	.30	2.50	
Filbert—Purple-leaved, 2 to 3 ft.	.35		
Forsythia (Golden Bell)—3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	
Fringe—Purple (Smoke Tree)—4 to 5 ft.	.30	2.50	
White, 2 to 3 ft.	.40		
Honeysuckle—Tartarian, Red and White, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	
Hydrangea—Paniculata Grandiflora, 18 to 24 inches.	.25	2.00	15.00
Paniculata, P. Grand, 2 to 3 ft.	.35	3.00	25.00
The same, tree form, 3 to 4 ft.	.50	4.00	
The same, tree form, 4 to 5 ft.	.75		
Hypericum—Moserianum, 15 to 18 inches	.25		
Lilac—White and Purple, 3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	
Japan, tree, 3 to 4 ft.	.50		
Philadelphus (Mock Orange)—Large Flowered, 3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	
Double Flowered, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	
Golden-leaved, 1½ to 2 ft.	.25	2.00	
Prunus—Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum), 4 to 5 ft.	.25	2.00	
Triloba (Double Flowering Plum), 2 to 3 ft.	.30		
Privet—California, 1½ to 2 ft.	.15	1.00	4.00
Same, 2 to 3 ft.	.20	1.50	6.00
Same, 3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	8.00
Quince (Pyrus Japonica)—Scarlet, 1 to 2 ft.	.25	2.00	10.00
Snowberry—White and Red Fruited, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	
Spireas—In variety, 3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	
Golden-leaved, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	
Anthony Waterer, 15 to 18 in.	.35	3.00	
Tamarix—Africana, 3 to 4 ft.	.25	2.00	

	Each	10	100
Tree Paeonies—Banksii, 1 year	$0.75		
Banksii, 2 years	1.00		
Viburnum—Snowball, 2 to 3 ft.	.25	$2.00	
Plicatum (Japanese), 2 to 3 ft.	.40	3.50	
Highbush Cranberry, 2 to 3 ft.	.30		
Weigela—In variety, 2 to 3 ft	.25	2.00	
Variegated-leaved, 2 to 3 ft.	.30	2.50	

CLIMBING VINES.

Described on page 26.

	Each	10	100
Ampelopsis—(American Ivy)	$0.20	$1.50	
Veitchii, (Japanese or Boston Ivy)	.25	2.00	
Aristolochia — Sipho, (Dutchman's Pipe), 2 years	.50		
Bignonia—Radicans (Trumpet Flower), Scarlet, 2 years	.25	2.00	
Clematis—Paniculata, Virginica	.25	2.00	
Jackmanni, Henryi, Ramona, Mad. Andre, etc., 2 years	.50	4.50	
The same, 3 years	.65		
Honeysuckle—Scarlet Trumpet, Halleana, Monthly Fragrant, etc	.25	2.00	
Ivy—English	.35		
Wistaria—Purple, 2 years	.25	2.00	
Chinese White	.50		

EVERGREEN TREES.

Described on page 26.

	Each	10	100
Arbor Vitae—American, 12 to 18 in.	$0.20	$1.50	$ 7.00
American, 2 to 3 ft.	.30	2.50	15.00
Hovey's Golden, 18 to 24 in.	.40	3.50	
Siberian, 1½ to 2 ft.	.40		
Tom Thumb, 12 to 15 in.	.50		
Fir, Silver—American Balsam, 1½ to 2 ft.	.40	3.50	
2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	
Frazerii, 12 to 15 in.	.50		
Nordmanniana, 15 to 18 in.	.60		
Juniper, Irish, 3 to 4 ft.	.50	4.00	
Virginiana, (Red Cedar), 2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	
Pine—Austrian, 2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00
Austrian, 12 to 15 in.	.30	2.00	15.00
Montana Dwarf, 15 to 18 in.	.50	4.50	
Scotch, 2 to 3 ft.	.40	3.50	
White, 1½ to 2 ft.	.40	3.50	
Retinospora—Plumosa, 2 to 3 ft.	.75		
Plumosa Aurea, 2 to 3 ft.	.75		
Spruce—Norway, 12 to 18 in.	.20	1.50	8.00
Norway, 2 to 3 feet	.35	3.00	20.00
Hemlock, 12 to 18 in.	.30	2.00	15.00
Hemlock, 2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00
Colorado Blue, 12 to 15 in.	.75		
Colorado Blue, choicest grafted, 1 ft.	3.00		
Colorado Blue, choicest grafted, 2 ft.	.00		

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

	Each	10	100
Ashberry (Mahonia) — Holly-leaved, 1 to 1½ ft.	$0.40		
Azalea—Amoenea, 12 to 15 in.	.50		
Box (Buxus)—Tree, 8 to 12 in.	.25	$2.00	
Tree Box, Variegated, 6 to 10 in.	.35		
Dwarf Box, 4 to 6 in.	.10	.60	$ 4.00
Rhododendrons—Choice grafted varieties, 1½ ft.	1.25		
Choice grafted varieties, 2 ft.	1.50		

ROSES.

Dormant Plants.

Described on pages 26 and 27.

	Each	10	100
Hybrid perpetual—2 years	$0.25	$2.00	$16.00
Moss Roses—2 years	.25	2.00	16.00
Climbing Roses—2 years	.25	2.00	16.00
Tree Roses—4 to 5 ft. trunks	1.00		

American Beauty, Clio and La France, 1-5 additional to above rates. **Soleil d'Or,** 1-3 additional.

HEDGE PLANTS.

	100	1000
Osage Orange, 1 year.	$0.50	$2.50
Osage Orange, 2 years	.65	3.50
Honey Locust, 1 year.	.75	4.00
Honey Locust, 2 years		7.00

See also Berberry, Quince, and Privet in Deciduous Shrubs. Also Arbor Vitae, Spruce and Juniper among Evergreens.

HARDY FLOWERING PLANTS AND BULBS.

At Single and Ten Rates by Mail Postpaid.

	Each	10	100
Achillea, Anemone, Japonica, Alba, and Rubra; Astilbes, Delphinium, Dicentra Dictamnus, Eulalia Gracilis, Zebrina and Variegata; Funkia Alba, Helianthus, Hollyhocks, Hibiscus, Iris, Phlox assortment, Rudbeckia, Tritoma Uvaria, Yucca Filamentosa	$0.25	$2.00	
Lilies — Auratum (Gold Banded), Speciosum Rubrum and Roseum	.25	2.00	
Speciosum Album	.30		
Lily of the Valley	.10	.50	$ 3.00
Paeonias in variety	.25	2.00	

TENDER BULBS AND TUBERS.

For Spring Planting Only.

	Each	10	100
Caladium Esculatum	$0.25	$2.00	
Cannas, 10 varieties	.20	1.50	
Cannas, choice Dwarf French	.25	2.00	
Dahlias, fine assortment	.25	2.00	
Gladiolus, mixed fine	.10	.60	$ 3.00
Gladiolus, named varieties	.15	1.00	6.00
Madeira Vines, Tigridia and Tuberoses	.10	.60	3.00

ORDER SHEET.

Please use this blank in making out an order, and be sure to name age and size, as well as price and amount, on each item. Before you order, read "Terms and Conditions" on page 29.

P. O...... *State*..... *Date*..... *1907*

LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. Y.

Dear Sir:— Enclosed please find P. O. Order, Express Order, Draft, Cash, Postage Stamps, $.....*for which you will please send by Mail, Express, Freight on or about*.....*next, the following articles, addressed as follows:*

*Name*_____

*Post, Express or Freight Office*_____

County..... *State*.....

☞ Only amounts less than one dollar may be sent in Postage Stamps. One, five and ten cent stamps preferred. (Cross out such words above as are not needed to make the proper order.)

NUMBER.	VARIETIES.	AGE AND SIZE.	PRICE.	AMOUNT.	

If your order does not require all the space on this sheet, I would thank you to mention the names and addresses of some of your friends interested in fruits and flowers, and who buy trees, vines and plants.

NUMBER.	VARIETIES.	AGE AND SIZE.	PRICE.	AMOUNT.	
	Brought Forward.				

Lewis Roesch, Nurseryman, Fredonia, New York

INDORSED BY FIFTY-THREE STATES, TERRITORIES AND PROVINCES

ALABAMA—The large order I bought of you proved very satisfactory in every way. *Arthur E. Patton*
ARKANSAS—Have tried your grapes and find them splendid. *T. G. Deal*
CALIFORNIA—Grape vines arrived in good condition. *Chas. H Corey*
COLORADO—Vines came in good order. Stock excellent. *J. A. Bartells & Co*
CONNECTICUT—300 grape vines I had from you last fall are very nice. *L. Gasperment*
DELAWARE—Received grape vines in very good condition. *Miss M. B. Lyman*
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Heard many words of commendation regarding your rose bushes. *H. L. Davis*
FLORIDA—Grape vines arrived all O. K. *W. C. Berass*
GEORGIA—Received grape vines and shrubs in fine shape. The best rooted I ever saw. *W. H. Crow*
IDAHO—Plants arrived in tiptop order. Accept my thanks. *J. B. Myers*
ILLINOIS—Trees I bought of you the past five years have given good satisfaction. *Ed. White*
INDIANA—Trees and currants we got of you five years ago are first-class. *Mrs. H. Kenry*
INDIAN TERRITORY—Vines came in good time and condition *J. E. Reynolds*
IOWA—Grape vines and small fruits made a fine growth. Every one alive. *E. W. Cross*
KANSAS—Received plants all right. Every one alive and growing. *Mrs. M. E. Burnett*
KENTUCKY—Roses opened entirely satisfactory. In best condition. *J. A. Cecil*
LOUISIANA—Every plant and tree is as fine as anyone would wish. Not one lost. *Ruf. C Bush*
MAINE—Took first premium on grapes from vines bought of you. *A. Troth*
MARYLAND—Am much pleased with grapes gotten of you. *Edward G. Emack*
MASSACHUSETTS—Trees arrived safely in good condition. Beautifully packed *John Moss*
MICHIGAN—Fruit trees and vines received in nice condition. Nothing better *W. S. Collins & Son*
MINNESOTA—Received the plants. They came in fine condition. *C B Lowell*
MISSISSIPPI—Got plants of you several years ago and they all did well. *Mrs. N. C. Braden*
MISSOURI—Got 300 of your grape roots last year. They were the finest I ever handled. *H J. Tilbe*
MONTANA—Received the currants all right, in fine shape. Fine rooted plants. *S L. Rhodes*
NEBRASKA—Trees came in good order and everybody satisfied. Put up splendidly. *Chris Gail*
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Plum trees arrived the 17th. Best lot of trees I ever saw. *Pinkham & Son*
NEW JERSEY—I recommend your stock in preference to others. Always true to name. *Webster Edgerly*
NEW MEXICO—I find no other nurseryman that sends out grape vines as good as yours. *A. M. Whitcomb*
NEW YORK—Vines were very satisfactory. *L. E. Colvert*
NORTH CAROLINA—All vines and plants received from you have done extremely well. *Mrs. J. J. Wareschke*
NORTH DAKOTA—Vines and currants growing nicely. Shall recommend you. *Mrs. C. S. Langdon*
OHIO—Vines came to hand in good order and are satisfactory every way. *Rudolph Siefield*
OKLAHOMA—The vines came through in good shape. Will send you an order this fall. *T. R. Tracy*
OREGON—Your vines always come in good shape. *Mrs. Millie Smith*
PENNSYLVANIA—Stock arrived and is entirely satisfactory. *Daniel D. Herr*
RHODE ISLAND—Grape vines received in good condition. Thanks for promptness. *H. E. Taylor*
SOUTH CAROLINA—Grape vines received. Thanks. They are very fine. *Mrs. C. C. Black*
SOUTH DAKOTA—Bought many trees and vines from other nurseries, but find yours the best and cheapest *John Robertson*
TENNESSEE—Vines to hand, O K and very fine. Thanks. *John Bond*
TEXAS—Received grape vines. By far the best rooted ones I ever got. *Stella V. DuBose*
UTAH—Vines perfectly satisfactory. First-class in every respect. *J. H. Goodhue*
VERMONT—Thanks for promptness. Stock was in perfect condition *Mrs. C. A. Hathaway*
VIRGINIA—Mr. Parker received stock O K. He speaks very highly of goods and packing *Robert Barker*
WASHINGTON—Shipment to hand. Inspector pronounced them a fine lot. *C. J. Grenache*
WEST VIRGINIA—Received berry plants and they are fine. Am much pleased. *Harold Thompson*
WISCONSIN—Am very much pleased with your promptness and first-class vines *Jas. Meulemans*
WYOMING—All plants ordered from you are doing well. *Ed. Cusack*
BRITISH COLUMBIA—The varieties mentioned (Early Daisy and Lucile) do splendidly. *Frank Richter*
NOVA SCOTIA—I got some trees of you last year that did remarkably well. *R. McRae*
ONTARIO—My last order gave such good satisfaction that I want more. *Jas. M. Munroe*
QUEBEC—Grapes very satisfactory *Miller & House*
ENGLAND—Had two lots of trees from you. They have given me the greatest satisfaction. *C. Coner Wah!*

Most of the above were received within a year. All came voluntarily.

What Our Neighbors Say of Us

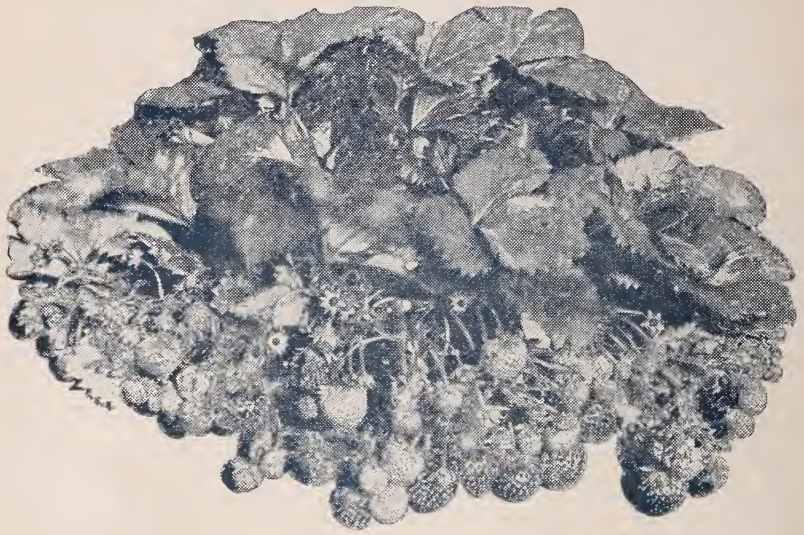
We, the undersigned, have known Mr Lewis Roesch, nurseryman here, for many years. We recommend him to be painstaking, reliable and responsible. The trees and plants we have purchased of him always gave satisfaction in every way.

John S. Lambert, Judge Supreme Court.
Myron T. Dana, Principal State Normal School
F. B. Palmer, Formerly Principal State Normal School.
A. H. Marsh, Pres. L. S. National Bank.
Louis McKinstry, Editor and Publisher Fredonia *Censor*.
Harlan J. Crissey, Pres. Citizens' Trust Co.
Hon. George Barker.

We also refer to R. G Dun & Co. and Bradstreet's Mercantile Agencies.

(Continued from 2d cover page)

LATE PAN-AMERICAN STRAWBERRIES.—As the cool weather of Fall has come on, the Pan-American strawberry plants in my back yard are doing better than in August and September. The first berries borne by the plants after the common strawberry season were very good, but those ripening now (October 15) are much larger and more abundant, and the blooming indicates still more for November. The crop is equal to that which we might expect in May and June. There is no doubt whatever in my mind as to this berry being well worth testing in all sections of the country. As an Autumn bearer it is the only one I have seen that is really successful. —H. E. Van Deman in the Rural New-Yorker, Nov. 7, 1903.



This photograph of the "Autumn" was taken September 20th, 1905. It was set in the field the first week in June, 1905.

The Autumn=P

Is a seedling of the Pan-American, and like its parent it is a true and reliable fall bearer. It is, however, an even more robust grower than the Pan-American and will average more fruit per plant. It also produces more runners, but it is a pistillate variety and must have the Pan-American planted along side of it to pollenize it; about one Pan-American to two or three Autumns. No other variety can be relied on to fertilize the Autumn in late summer and fall.

The fruit is of about the same size as Pan-American and of equally good quality, but of somewhat different flavor. It is dark red clear through. Treat the Autumn like the Pan-American. A good plan is to plant one row of Pan-American and one or two rows of Autumns on each side of it, plants 15 to 18 inches apart each way. Keep this ground mellow and free from weeds until about August 1st, then mulch to keep the fruit clean and ground damp. Between the beds leave some 4 feet of open space to cultivate with the horse.

PRICE OF PLANTS PREPAID.

Pan-American, - - - -	3 plants, $1.00; 10, $2.50; 100, $15.00
Autumn-P, - - - - -	6 plants, $1.00; 10, $1.50; 100, $10.00

VREDENBURG & CO INC. ROCHESTER N Y